

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

NO. 27.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING-- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Feb. 22.—No offerings and no sales. Official market firm at 20c; last week 26 cents; last year 27 cents. Output of week, 427,000 lbs.

Frank Brogan is quite sick with typhoid fever.

Junior League Cabinet meeting this week will be held with Belle Hughes.

Will Gray and family have moved into the L. K. Willett house on Lake street.

Miss Pearl Cleworth of Evanston is visiting at the home of her brother, Wm. C. Cleworth.

Miss Addie Schaffer left on Tuesday for a two weeks visit with relatives at Burlington.

Write to Alden, Biding & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

John Horan left on Tuesday for West Baden to try the curative powers of that famous resort.

Robert Selter has rented his Grass Lake summer resort to C. M. Spring who took possession March first.

For Sale—Two White Holland Turkey Gobblers. Inquire of Van Patten Bros. Antioch, Ill. 27w2

Mrs. Jacob Savage is quite sick at the present writing. She has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks.

Wanted—A competent girl for general housework, two in family. Address F. E. Ames, 219 Hickory st., Waukegan Ill. 27tf

Don't forget that prayer meeting is held tonight. You miss a benefit and are missed by your pastor and friends if your place is vacant.

Rev. Cleworth was the recipient this week, of a box of wild flowers sent by Jerry Savage from Florida. They make us long for spring.

Miss Libbie Webb came home from Waukegan on Saturday on account of sickness. Miss Kennedy, a trained nurse is at present caring for her.

For Rent—Two farms one containing 80 acres, and the other 120, both under a good state of cultivation. Inquire of G. S. Wedge Antioch, Ill. 2w27

Joseph Barnstable and family, who have been living at Washington for some time, arrived in Antioch last week. They will probably remain in this vicinity.

Attend the Sunday School Institute at the M. E. church Tuesday March 8. Good speakers will be present and this institute promises to be one of the best ever held in Antioch.

Hermie Book is drawing brick for a new house which will be erected about half way between his present house and the street. The front will be of pressed brick and it will be built on the cottage plan.

J. W. Vaughan, of Chicago, will have charge of the Norton poultry farm at Grass Lake, the coming year. He is at the present time moving his family to that place and will begin his work there on once.

For sale—An 8 room house in good repair, with 2 lots 100x140, good chicken drive well, and wood coal and chicken houses, small fruit and good shade, 20 rods to depot. Address box 13 Antioch, Ill. 29tf

Look out for full announcements in next weeks issue of the News, of the splendid illustrated lectures to be delivered at the M. E. church Sunday and Monday evenings March 13 and 14. Keep the dates in mind.

Services as usual next Sunday at the M. E. Church. In the morning the pastor will read the General Rules of the church, and speak on "The Value of Restraint." In the evening the subject of the sermon will be "Finding Wisdom."

Candidates for the various township offices should be announcing themselves and let their friends know their intentions. Township caucus is only a short way off and an announcement of your candidacy should appear soon.

Harry Osmond and family of Solon have moved to Antioch and will occupy the rooms over their store in the new Union block. Mr. Osmond spent Thursday in Chicago purchasing a full line of furniture and will be ready for business as soon as it arrives.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the State Bank of Antioch, held at their office on Saturday, Feb. 27, the same officers and directors were re-elected for the coming year. The financial condition of the bank is flourishing and satisfactory in every way to the stockholders.

There is said to be a printing office in southern Minnesota that is opened by prayer every morning. This is a rare exception to the general rule, as from time to time immemorial it has been the custom for the printing office to be opened by the devil and closed by the sheriff.

On March 9, Wednesday next will be presented in the basement of the M. E. church the first, last and only performance of the celebrated company of "Shay-Raiders." N. B. This will be positively your last opportunity to see this great Spectacular-you-lar exposition. Come one come all. N. B. P. S. This is not a leap-year party and each gentleman will be cheerfully admitted who comes himself.

Sheriff Powell, of Waukegan, was in town Friday of last week and served papers on the village board in a suit brought by Cornelius Coon against the village of Antioch for \$25,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been received through negligence of the village. On Saturday President Simons and J. J. Burke went to Waukegan for the purpose of retaining counsel, but as the necessary papers had not been filed the case will not be called at this term of court.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Allen at Grass Lake, on Feb. 24, occurred the marriage of their niece Miss Iris Brown of Cartwright, Wis., to Mr. Robert Yopp of Grass Lake, Rev. Lee, of Lake Villa officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present at the ceremony, but a large number of friends attended a reception in the evening given them by Mr. and Mrs. George Yopp at their home. They were in receipt of a great many beautiful and useful presents besides the well wishes of a host of friends. The young couple will reside at Bluff Lake.

Bill for Public Building at Waukegan.

Representative Foss Monday introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Waukegan. There is no prospect of a general public building bill at this session. The Treasury Department has asked for \$12,500,000 for special buildings, but beyond this appropriation and providing the money for current construction of buildings heretofore authorized Congress is not likely to deal with new buildings.

Eur Sale.

House and lot with barn \$350.
New house and lot with barn \$1700.
Eleven room house and lot with barn \$1625.

Five acres new house and barn just outside village limits \$2000.

Three hundred and seventy-five acres new house new barn 24x48 25 acres plow land \$2500. Six miles from town.

Good blacksmith shop and paint shop. J. C. James, Jr.

Rejected Patents.

There are many rejected inventions in the Patent Office at Washington. If properly prosecuted, patents can be obtained for most of them. Last year we procured 243 patents in cases that had been rejected. Those having cases rejected or delayed should write us. Our charges are moderate and contingent on success. C. A. Snow & Co., opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Weather Report for February.

Warmest day, 44 degrees, on the 8th; coldest day, 14 below, on the 1st; number of days below zero, 14; average temperature for month, 12½.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1903.

Warmest day, 47 degrees, on the 27th; coldest day, 14 below zero, on the 17th; number of days below zero, 5; average temperature, 21.

J. C. JAMES, JR.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness during the sickness and death of our baby boy.

Mrs. AND Mrs. L. H. ROGERS.

We wish to extend thanks to the neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us at the sickness and death of wife and mother.

James O'Hare and family.

Tax Notice.

The taxes for the township of Antioch are now due. I will be at the following places to receive them: Tuesdays, at L. W. Rowling's, Lake Villa; Saturdays, at Thayer & Vicker's, Antioch.

L. M. HUONNES, Collector.

Search for Starfish.

Some great ships are to-day employed almost wholly in seeking for starfish specimens in deep seas, and there are hundreds of men who spend a portion of their time in collecting starfish in the interests of science. Many of the specimens collected by ships are taken from depths of one and even two miles. The pressure which these fish withstand at this depth is of course very great.

TIFFANY FOR SENATOR

WHAT THE BARRINGTON REVIEW HAS TO SAY

Indications Point to the Nomination of Antioch Man.

"The Lake county republican convention will soon be called and among the matters coming before that body will be a choice for state senator to represent the district comprising the counties of Boone, McHenry and Lake. It is unquestioned that this, Lake county, has the field and is entitled to the senatorship.

There are several aspirants for the honor. The Review believes that in this year, when the issues presented to the voters deeply concern the nation and state affairs; when the interests of the republican party demand that candidates who desire preferment at the hands of the party, be republicans, not simply for office, but from principle; that those be chosen who have been tried and found not wanting.

In the campaign now waging for state senator this paper proposes to have a voice. It has a choice. It believes, as does the adherents of the party in this section of the county, that the best interests of this county and the entire senatorial district will be promoted if a genuine, dyed-in-the-wool republican be sent from this county to represent the district in the state senate.

The political situation now presented to the electors of Lake county is one which demands their careful attention.

Among those seeking the senatorial toga, three have announced their candidacy and are rounding up their supporters—A. K. Stearns, E. P. DeWolf, of Waukegan, and A. N. Tiffany, of Antioch.

As concerns A. K. Stearns this paper and the republicans of this section have this to say. He has popped up as a candidate for legislative honors at every republican convention held in Lake county during the past six years, and met defeat. After the convention held four years ago, he publicly announced that he would, under no circumstances, ever appear again before the republicans of Lake county as a candidate for office. This is not all. He threatened to jeopardize the interests of the party in the district, announcing a determination to defeat Geo. R. Lyons, regular nominee for the legislature. He has played a dog in the manger part in the politics of the county and it is doubtful if he can prove his title to a place in the councils of the regular republican organization in this county. This is not a year for kickers.

E. P. DeWolf, former mayor of Waukegan, has the senatorial bee buzzing in his bonnet. He announced his desire for the senatorship at what the Waukegan Sun terms "a genuine old-fashioned republican love feast" in that city some weeks ago, when "leaders of the opposing factions got together and buried the hatchet." Mr. DeWolf has been mixed up in a three-cornered political contest in Waukegan and it is not certain that he would add strength to the ticket.

The town of Antioch, a section of the county which has always furnished majorities for the regular republican ticket, has a candidate for the senatorship—a man free from factional entanglements, a man who has not proved a leech upon the party, a man who is a representative of the agricultural classes, a man who has been tried as a member of the county board and proved his honesty and ability; a man who is not a kicker or a bolter.

The Review takes pleasure in endorsing the candidacy of A. N. Tiffany for the state senate, believing that he will prove the right man in the right place. Why? Because he is identified with the interests of the county and district. He is serving his second term as chairman of the board of supervisors, a compliment seldom conferred. His record is known to the people of the county and he can attract a larger vote than any candidate before the people for the office. He is deserving the support of every republican in the coming convention.

Advocate the nomination of A. N. Tiffany for state senator.—Barrington Review.

The above is a sample of what all the papers in the county are saying in regard to the fitness of our townsman A. N. Tiffany, and the Tiffany band wagon will have seating capacity for all who get in early.

Naval Station Is Lost.

A Washington dispatch of the 24th says: "All hope of a naval training station at Lake Bluff is gone as far as the naval appropriation bill goes. The clause providing for the post was knocked out on the point of order raised by Representative A. C. Cooper, of Racine. If a station is established it must be done through a special bill, which will have little chance of passing.

Representatives Foss of Illinois and Cooper of Wisconsin fired volleys at each other to-day on the floor of the House over the great lakes naval training station matter. Mr. Cooper desires that the station

be at Racine and desires it so badly that he intimated that Rear Admiral Taylor and Commander Winslow, who passed judgment on the site, were not good judges on such matters, an intimation which Mr. Foss was quick to use to the disadvantage of his Wisconsin colleague.

The Illinois representative put a map of the lakes on the wall of the House and asked the members to judge for themselves where the station should be placed. He went to the map and explained the whole situation, while the members, like attentive schoolboys, followed him. He was applauded as he went about his teaching task and made his points. Representative Cooper raised a point of order and Mr. Foss' eloquence failed of effect as he could not get a rule allowing a vote on the question of establishing the station."

Wisconsin State Capitol Burned.

Fire early Saturday morning destroyed the greater part of the Wisconsin state capitol, with the result that arguments are already being made for the removal of the capital to Milwaukee. Starting from a lighted gas jet in a toilet-room on the second floor, the flames spread quickly, consuming room after room till only the north end, containing the Supreme court and Attorney General's office, was left. By this time the arduous work of the fire brigade told, and after burning for four hours, the blaze was subdued. The total property loss is estimated at \$800,000, with practically no insurance. All the state records, the law library and the G. A. R. flags and relics were saved.

Governor Schofield maintained insurance on the building throughout his term totaling \$600,000, but the last legislature instituted an insurance fund, and directed the state's officers to allow the insurance policies to lapse. In June last three lapsed \$510,000, and in December \$90,000 more. There is in the insurance fund at the present time about \$5,000 to meet the loss.

The governor will call an extra session of the legislature to provide for rebuilding the capitol, which was erected sixty years ago, and was of heavy cut sandstone.

List of Illinois Patents

Granted this week and reported by C. A. Snow & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

J. C. Anderson, Highland Park, rim spectacles; J. E. Camp, Washington, Duquoin conveyor; J. J. Edgerton, Berwyn, poultry house; J. N. Erickson, Concord, fence post; J. Farmer, Barry, draft equalizer; W. A. Goldthwait, Melrose Park, valve for automatic fire extinguishers; J. C. Hammer, Rosehill, animal trap; T. W. Hardin, Mason City, pipe wrench; W. M. Keeling, Rockford, paper trimmer; H. C. King, Elgin, stem winding and setting mechanism; J. Knuth and C. Read, Oswego, vehicle brake; H. W. Koehler, Duquoin, acetylene gas generator; E. M. Kramer, Cissna Park, conveyor mechanism for handling grain; R. Mitchell, Peoria, feeding mechanism for book-sewing machines; J. A. Odell, Evanston, fence; H. A. Poppenhusen, Evanston, furnace grate; W. H. Wallace, Whitefield, near Henry, Ill., coupling.

For copy of any of the above patents send ten cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Coldest Winter on Record in Gotham.

The winter of 1903-04, with its long roll of fires and disasters, closes to-day with a record in New York of having been the coldest in the annals of the weather bureau. The mean temperature has been 26.7-3 degrees. Blizzards and heavy snowstorms were responsible for a snowfall of twenty-eight inches, which cost the street cleaning department more than \$800,000 to remove. In fact, according to the officials of the department, no such amount of snow has ever been shoveled from the streets of New York in the city's history.

There were nearly 2,000 fires in the city since December 1, and with the high cost of meat and provisions and the high cost of rents, the sufferings and privations of the poor have kept pace with the record-breaking winter.

Statistics of the United States bureau show that the mean temperature was 51.3 degrees lower than any winter during the last thirty-three years, and 1 degree lower than the winter of 1874-75, heretofore the coldest on record.

The changeable weather of the season caused much illness, especially in pneumonia, bronchitis and pulmonary diseases. The deaths due from pneumonia and kindred diseases, due to the unhealthy weather, exceeded former statistics in the health department.

Current Affects Alaska.

The coast of Alaska, affected by the warm Japanese current, has a temperature that rarely falls below zero, and that does not vary more than 25 degrees, winter and summer. The rain and snowfall is excessive here. In 1892-93 the snowfall at Valdes amounted to fifty-seven feet.

CALL FOR THE PRIMARIES

TO BE HELD IN PRIMARY DISTRICTS MARCH 25

Convention Will be Held at Libertyville, Saturday, March 26th-1904. Delegates, 97 to Nominate

A republican county convention will be held at the town hall in the village of Libertyville, Lake county, Illinois, on Saturday, March 26, 1904, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state, senatorial and congressional convention and such other business as may come before the convention. It having been resolved at a meeting of the executive committee of the republican central committee that each voting precinct in the county be declared a primary district and that primary election or caucus be called for each of said primary districts, it is therefore recommended that primary elections or caucuses be called for each primary district in said county on Friday, March 25th, 1904, at the usual hour. The representatives for each primary district will be one (1) delegate for each twenty-seven votes or major fraction cast for the republican candidate for president in 1900, the several primary districts will thus be entitled to send delegates to the said county convention as follows:

Benton Primary Dist.	Votes Del.
Newport	83 3
Antioch	188 7
Grant	394 15
Arvon	73 3
Warren	208 11
Waukegan 1st	204 9
" 2nd	407 15
" 3rd	312 12
" 4th	346 13
" 5th	347 13
Shields 1st	216 8
" 2nd	368 14
Libertyville	102 4
Fremont	313 12
Wauconda	126 5
Cuba	192 9
Ela	157 6
Vernon	167 6
W. Deerfield	168 6
Deerfield 1st	108 4
" 2nd	215 8
" 3rd	162 6
" 4th	188 7
Total	5198 193

R. D. WYNN, Chairman.
D. T. WEBB, Secretary.
W. A. DEAN, V. C.,
H. W. COOK,
FRED SCHAEFFER.

There are 194 delegates to the convention. Ninety-seven will nominate.

Auction Sales.

Having rented my farm I will sell at auction on my farm located 2½ miles south-east of Antioch and 2 miles west of Hickory, on Saturday, March 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property: 20 cows, 8 new milch, calves by their sides, 12 springers, calves early, 3 two-year-olds, 4 yearlings, 1 bull; 6 horses, 1 gray team, work horses, weight 2300 lbs., 7 and 10 years old, 1 brown mare with foal to coach horse, 1 gray brood mare, 1 sorrel mare 4 years old, 1 sucking colt, truck wagon, milch wagon new, Buck Eye seeder new, X Ray riding plow new, steel land roller new, 2 walking plows, pulverizer, harrow, Deering mower, Champion binder, spring tooth cultivator, six-shovel cultivator, set bobs, 2 sets double harness, hay rack, wagon box new, hand cart, milch cans, forks, and other small tools, quantity of clover hay in barn, stack choice timothy hay, 2 stacks good corn, 600 bushels good clean oats, 300 bushels corn, 20 bushels seed corn, stack of straw.

Free lunch at noon.

Usual terms.

Geo. Brown, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auct.

The undersigned having rented his farm will sell at public auction at Selter's Resort, at Grass Lake, on Saturday, March 12, at 1:00 o'clock the following property: 7 head of cattle consisting of 3 milch cows, 3 heifers coming in in May, and 1 bull; 3 horses and 2 colts; 4-inch truck wagon, hay rack, roller, set drag, set double harness for bus, set farm harness, set double surry harness, single harness, single buggy, feed cutter nearly new, 2 cultivators 4 and 6 shovels, corn sheller, phonon with pole, bicycle, Singer sewing machine, fanning mill and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Lunch at noon.

Usual terms.

ROBERT SELTER, Prop.

E. R. Wilson, Auct.

Petroleum Traffic.

In the last year imports of Russian petroleum reached the value of \$4,545,800, of which sum \$2,558,500 was for lubricating oil; American petroleum was imported to the value of \$15,398,400, of which amount \$5,367,800 was for lubricating oil. A reduction of the tariff on Russian petroleum was opposed in 1893 by the German government on financial grounds.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELLIS JOHNSON.

Margaret Walker was born April 5th, 1836, at Westville Corners, near Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York. When she was fourteen years of age her parents resolved to try the fortunes of western life. Accordingly they brought their family to Illinois and settled in Cook county. Here Margaret grew to womanhood and on March 16, 1863, was united in marriage to Ellis Johnson. They settled at Home Wood, Ill., where they lived until the spring of 1876, when they removed to their present home near Antioch, Ill. Her husband, three sons, Charles, George and James, and one daughter, Nellie, remain to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. Five grandchildren miss the tender words and loving interest of grandma.

Mrs. Johnson belonged to a family of seven children and is the last one to pass away, her favorite sister having died in December, 1903. The deceased was taken sick December 5th and up to the last week of her sickness was able to be about the house. She was cheerful and happy always, although she was conscious that death was not very far distant. On Tuesday, February 23d, she felt too weak to leave her bed and on Sunday, February 29th, the silent summons came and her spirit passed away.

With the passing of this good woman her family suffers the loss of a most devoted mother and the community loses one who always took a deep interest in every good work. Quiet of disposition, retiring from anything that looked like publicity, Mrs. Johnson found her chief delight in making home a place of peace and comfort. Her home was her kingdom, to which she gave the devotion of an unmeasured love. At this quiet country home the funeral services were held. A large number of friends gathered to pay their tributes of respect. Interment was at the Hickory cemetery. In their deep grief the friends are assured of the sympathy of all who know them.

Notice of Final Report.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
LAKE COUNTY, } ss.

In the County Court of Lake County, in the matter of the estate of Riley M. O'Leary, deceased, To L. M. O'Leary, O'Leary, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. Battle Phillips, Mrs. Eugene Evans, Dennis Putnam, Mamie Putnam and Thomas Putnam, heirs at law, legatees and devisees of said Riley M. O'Leary, deceased. You are hereby notified that the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Angeline O'Leary, deceased, will, on the 4th day of April A.D. 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day in the County Court room in the Court House in the City of Waukegan, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, present to said County Court the final report and account of said Angeline O'Leary, deceased, executor of the last will and testament of Riley M. O'Leary, deceased, and ask to have the same approved and apply for her discharge.

J. J. BURKE,
Executor of the last will and testament of Angeline O'Leary, deceased.
Dated March 8, 1904. 27w5

Adjudication Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber executrix of the last will and testament of Andrew F. Herman, deceased, will attend the county court, of Lake County, at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of April, next, 1904, when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication. MINNIE HERMAN, Executrix.
Waukegan, Feb. 8, 1904. 24w6

State of Illinois, } ss.
Lake County, }

In the County Court of Lake County. In the matter of the application of William J. White, conservator of Hannah Parker, for leave to sell real estate.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree of sale entered in the above entitled cause at the February Term, A. D. 1904, of said Court, the undersigned, William J. White, conservator of Hannah Parker, petitioner in said cause, will, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1904, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east door of the court house in the city of Waukegan, County of Lake and State of Illinois, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, to-wit: Commencing at the quarter section stake on the west side of section twenty-nine (29), township forty-six (46) range ten (10) east of the third principal meridian, and running thence east forty (40) chains to the center stake of said section; thence south twenty-one (21) chains; thence north eighty-five and one-half (85½) degrees west forty (40) chains and nine (9) links; thence north seventeen (17) chains and eighty-six (86) links to the place of beginning, containing ninety-seven (97) acres and sixteen one-hundredths (16-100) of an acre, more or less, subject to a mortgage from Hannah Parker to James Wilton, recorded in said county in book 112 of mortgages page 218, for fourteen hundred dollars.

Dated February 5, 1904.

WILLIAM J. WHITE,
Conservator as aforesaid.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	.....	90 2/3c
Corn—70 lbs. earl.	.....	90 2/3c
Hay	.....	45 00 @ 50 00
MILL FEED.		
Barley	.....	418 00
Middlings	.....	20 00/23 00
Gluten	.....	20 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs.	.....	1 05
Chicken Feed Wheat	.....	1 85
HOGS.		
Hogs—Live weight	.....	4 75
Hogs—Dressed	.....	6 75
POULTRY.		
Turkeys	.....	10c
Ducks	.....	8c
Geese	.....	8 1/2c
Chickens—Live weight	.....	6

The Secret Dispatch

By JAMES GRANT

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"Nay, if he was to perish thus, suspicion might too readily fall upon me; for he is a favorite officer of the Empress, and of Weyman, too. My plan is this: I may get the dispatch to-night in your castle."

"And if not?"

"Then I shall again lure and mislead Balgonie, and bring him here in the night."

"What then?" asked the woodman, doggedly.

"How dull we are, Paulovitch. We shall drag and drown him; then, shall he die without a wound. Will you take the dispatch to Novgorod, and you can carry the body on his horse to St. Petersburg, where a sum will be given you for finding it. The poor stranger, they will say, has perished amid our keen Russian frosts, and that will be all. Nicholas Paulovitch, the carcass will be well worth twenty rubles to thee."

"And thy fifty?"

"You shall receive when the affair is over, and when you come to me at Novgorod, where I am quartered."

"By the bones of my tribe, I am at your Podatchkine!" exclaimed the half-breed with ferocious joy. Then they shook heartily their hard and dingy hands—hands that had wrought many a deed of merciless cruelty.

A few minutes more and these worthy companions had separated.

There was a third person who had overheard the first savage plot, and who felt his heart stirred with pity and terror for Balgonie, who had given her the key to the castle at yesterday's—

CHAPTER IV.

Corporal Podatchkine was an admirable specimen of his own type of Russian. His thick black scrubby hair was cut straight across the forehead in a line with the eyebrows, and at each side it hung perpendicularly down below the ears, and was, moreover, cut square across the neck behind; and he kept alternately scratching and smoothing his rugged front, nervously and assiduously, when he removed his fur Cossack cap; and, full of affected concern, even to exhibiting tears in his small, cunning eyes, presented himself to Natalie Merowna next morning, and besought her to have him "conducted to the chamber of his brave, his beloved captain, his comrade and brother, who was, he now learned, seriously ill, helpless and delicious."

And, in fact, just as the cunning corporal wished him to be.

There he found Balgonie, certainly too ill and weak either to recognize him or understand what he was about; so the faithful Cossack made a rapid and skillful investigation of all the officer's pockets for the dispatch. Not a vestige of it was to be found.

"What can he have done with it?" muttered the bewildered corporal; "can he have lost it in the river, or swallowed it?"

The truth is that Natalie Merowna had her doubts about the fidelity of Podatchkine, and even of some of her own domestics, and aware of the risk run by the stranger if he lost a dispatch of the empress, she had, prior to the introduction of the corporal, secured the document, and at that moment it was hidden in her own fair bosom until she could secure it in a safer place. Poor Natalie! Alas, she little knew its contents, and the horrors they were yet to produce.

Ruffed thus in his attempt to secure it, there was no resource for the faithful warrior of the steppes now but to take up his quarters which he was nothing loath to do, at the Castle of the Louga, and there quietly await the recovery or the death, he cared not which, of Balgonie; and to concert further measures with the huge gypsy, Nicholas Paulovitch, whom he saw daily.

It was no feverish dream of Balgonie that Natalie Merowna had been hovering about his bedside; for she and her cousin Mariolizza had been his especial nurses.

Less than three days the feverish delirium subsided, sense completely returned, and the young captain appeared to be laboring under a species of influenza.

"My dispatch!" he frequently said aloud—"I must go with my dispatch!"

"Might it not be entrusted to Corporal Podatchkine?" asked Natalie one morning, as she personally gave him his warm and soothing drink with her own hand, Katinka, the maid, standing demurely by with a silver salver.

"Impossible, Hoshphozo, for so I may call you; an officer alone can carry a dispatch for the empress. Its contents are most urgent, its delay may cost lives, and have no control, may be visited by royal doctor, even punishment; and I fear that the air of Tobolsk or Arkutsk would ill suit a Scotsman's lungs, Natalie Merowna."

"Yet tarry here you must," she said, with a smile, the beauty of which proved very bewitching; "the Louga is coated with ice this morning, but not so thick, however, that it might not be broken by throwing a stone from here; but to travel yet would only kill you, Carl Ivanovitch, and cannot be thought of just now."

Then she glided away, with her beaming smile, her white hands and heavy arms, her rustling dress of scarlet silk trimmed with snowy miniver, and all the sense of perfume that pervaded her. Balgonie sighed wearily yet pleasantly, and half thought that beautiful figure a dream, as he turned on his soft and luxurious pillow and marveled whether his past or his present existence was the real one.

CHAPTER V.

Charles Balgonie, son of John Balgonie of Strathern, had come into the world during that which was perhaps the most stupid, lifeless and impoverished era of Scottish existence, the middle of the reign of George II.

By the early death of his parents, Charles had been cast, in his extreme

boyhood, upon the tender mercies of a bachelor uncle, Mr. Gamaliel Balgonie, a hard-hearted, grasping, avaricious merchant in Dundee.

In the lovely vale of Strathern stood the home of Charles Balgonie. On the death of his parents his small paternal estate of a few hundred per annum would have become his inheritance, but the relation before mentioned—the paternal uncle, Gamaliel, suddenly produced a will, by which, to the profound astonishment of all, the entire estate was left to him as a return for certain loans and sums advanced to the deceased, of which, however, no proof could be found; but it was a veritable deathbed will, written accurately by a notary, and duly signed.

Though tremulous and shaky, strangely so—and rather unlike the usual signature of the deceased laird, three men there were, accounted good, worthy and religious men, who solemnly deposed to having seen "the hand of the dead man pen those words."

It was a case which made some noise in those days, because thirty-six hours after the alleged signature was given John Balgonie died.

The law of Scotland requires that, after framing and signing such a deed, the testator must have been able to go once at least to church or market. How it came to pass we know not now, but the dispute, though without a basis, was brought before the supreme court by three friends of the orphan, for there were not a few persons in Strathern who alleged that John Balgonie's hand had certainly traced the signature which was sworn to so solemnly as his—but had done so after death; the pen being placed in the fingers of the corpse, which were guided by those of the pious and worthy merchant of Dundee, who wanted his nephew's little patrimony in aid of certain speculations of his own.

Pending a decision, the bereaved boy was removed to the busy town on Tay-side, and was left to solace his sorrows at school, prior, as he supposed, to becoming a drudge in his affectionate uncle's counting house, when the last of his slender inheritance had been frittered away in the fumes of the tavern.

One day his worthy uncle Gam returned to Edinburgh by the packet. The case had been decided against him, and the court was about to name trustees to look after the estate of the orphan boy. Mr. Gamaliel Balgonie was unusually grave, stern and abstracted; but he deliberately sent himself at his desk, and while humming, as was his wont, a verse of a psalm, he penned a letter addressed to the captain of a vessel then lying in the harbor, and gave it to his nephew for immediate delivery, desiring him to wait for an answer.

The boy, then in his fifteenth year, started on his errand with alacrity. He soon found the ship, which was moored at some distance from the shore, with her fore-topgalls loose, to indicate that she was ready for sea; yet Charles had no suspicion of the trap into which he was running or the cruel fate that awaited him.

The skipper, a rough, surly and brutal looking man, eyed the boy keenly, while tearing the letter into minute fragments, after he had perused it, with a grim smile of satisfaction. He then went to a locker, where he poured out a glass of milk.

"Drink that, my lad," said he, "while I write an answer to your uncle."

Charles drained the glass; but scarcely had he done so when the cabin seemed to be whirling round him; he thought that he was becoming seasick, and was in the act of staggering toward the cabin stairs when he was felled to the floor by a blow from the skipper's heavy hand—a blow dealt cruelly and unsparringly.

He recovered consciousness some time after, to find himself—stiff, sore and bloody, from a wound in the temple—lying on deck in the moonlight, with some twenty-five other boys, several of whom were in the same state of stupor in which they had been brought on board. To his horror and dismay, Charles now found that the ship was at sea, and running between the dangerous reef known as the Bell Rock and the flat sandy shore of Barrie; and that, through the machinations of Uncle Gamaliel, he had been lured into the hands of one of the most notorious plantation crimps that ever infested the Scottish coast, Captain Zachariah Coffin of New England, whose craft, the *Piscatona*, was a letter of marque, carrying twelve six-pounders and fighting her own way.

After this the *Piscatona* was hauled up, in order to go north about by Cape Wrath, haying on board nearly fifty boys. Storms came on when the *Piscatona* entered the Pentland Firth, and four days after Dunnet Head with its fifty boys, 400 feet in height, had vanished into the wreck and mist, and a sudden cry of fire caused every heart to thrill on board the lawless vessel.

Whether an act of treachery or not, it was impossible to ascertain; but it had broken out near the ship's magazine, to which it communicated with frightful rapidity, for suddenly, while the crew were all running fore and aft with buckets, a dreadful explosion seemed to rend the *Piscatona* in two. Half of the main deck was blown away with two of the boats. A whirlwind of fragments flew in every direction, and then the flames shot into the air in scorching volleys.

Discipline, or such a system of it as Zachariah Coffin maintained on board, was totally at an end. Some of the crew lowered the only remaining boat and fought like wild beasts for possession of it, knocking each other into the water without mercy. Captain Coffin cocked his pistols at the gangway, shot one man dead and swore that he would kill the next man who dared to precede him; but he was struck from behind by an iron marine spike and, falling, together with his savage dog, into the flaming gulf that yawned amidships, was seen no more.

Some of the crew ultimately pushed off the boat; others sprang overboard and held on to the spars and booms. But these perished miserably after being half scorched. Some were crushed to death by the falling yards and masts. Many

held on to the fore and main chains, till these became so unbearably hot that they had to drop off, with screams of despair—when they sank; faint, weary and helpless, to the bottom at last.

How it all happened Charles Balgonie never knew. But hours after the whole affair was over and the detested *Piscatona* had burned down to her waterline and sunk, leaving all the sea around her discolored and covered with floating pieces of charred wood and the buoyant parts of her cargo, he found himself adrift in the wide and stormy Pentland Firth, but wedged with comparative safety in a large fragment of the fore-top, to which, the yard being still attached by the shroud, a certain amount of steadiness was given; yet his heart leaped painfully each time when the fragments of wreck rose on the summit of a green glassy wave or went surging down into the dark and watery trough between.

To add to the terrors of his lonely situation, the sun had sunk amid gloomy purple clouds and a rainy night was drawing on. Half-drowned, the poor boy soon became faint and exhausted, and would seem to have dropped into a species of stupor, for when roused by the sound of strange voices he found himself close by a great and towering ship, which lay, to now right in the wind's eye with her many masts and her gunports and hammock nettings full of weather-beaten faces, gazing at him with eagerness and curiosity in the twilight, while a boat was lowered and pulled steadily toward him by six sailors clad in dark green.

She proved to be a Russian fifty-gun ship, the *Anne Ivanovna*, commanded by Thomas Mackenzie, one of the many Scottish admirals who have bravely carried the Russian flag in the Baltic and the Black sea.

His youthful countryman became his prisoner. The worthy admiral sought to make a sailor of Charles, but the latter had seen quite enough of the sea while on board the *Piscatona*, and while he was clinging like a limpet for barnacle to the piece of drifting wreck; so he became a soldier, and served under General Ochterlony, of Gundy, in the Regiment of Smolensko, where as a cadet his superior smartness, intelligence and education, not less than his courage, soon distinguished him among his thick-skinned Russian comrades. Thus in less than ten years he became, as we said him, Captain Carl Ivanovitch Balgonie, the most trusted aide-de-camp of Lieutenant General Weyman, commander-in-chief of the city and district of St. Petersburg.

CHAPTER VI.

"You can never know, Ivanovitch Balgonie, how much I hated you!"

"You, lady?" was the joyous response.

"That is, I and Mariolizza," said Natalie Merowna, slightly blushing, "when we found you sunk on a fever bed in a foreign land, so far from your country, your friends, your mother perhaps, for you are young enough, I think, to miss her still at such a time, although a soldier."

"Par, indeed, in many ways!" replied Balgonie, with a bitter smile, as he thought of Uncle Gam, of perhaps it was illness that had weakened him. "I have a country, to which it is more than probable I shall never return; but father, mother or friends I have none there—all who loved me once have gone to the silent grave before me."

"All?"

"Yes, lady."

"But you are making many friends in Russia," said Mariolizza cheerfully; "there are my cousin, Basil Merownitz, and my brother, Apollo Usakoff, who both I know, love you as a brother."

"True, and most grateful am I to them for their regard, for both are polished gentlemen. I have old General Weyman, too, though I know not what he will think of this delay in delivering the imperial dispatch."

"Alas, that most tiresome dispatch!" exclaimed Natalie. "But I forgot," she added, with a curl of her short upper lip; "those who proceed on the errands of the Empress Catharine would need seven-league boots, or the carpet of the prince of the fairy tale, which transported the owner at a wish."

"Tush, cousin," said Mariolizza, glancing timidly around.

But no one was near, save Corporal Podatchkine, who was at a little distance on the terrace, when this conversation took place two days after Balgonie became convalescent, and fully a week since the night of peril on which he swam the Louga.

"I cannot describe to you, ladies, the relief that came to my mind in discovering that it had never been lost nor stolen, but was safe."

"Natalie's bosom!" said Mariolizza, laughing.

(To be continued.)

NEW WAY TO RAISE BABIES.

Hospital Managers Have Devised an Eminent Successful Method.

Hospital methods are adopted more each year in the private treatment of babies—the methods, that is to say, of the superior modern hospital conducted under the best medical supervision. The cradle is doomed and all its rocking memories. The child lies upon its bed and is not picked up and carried about the room even when it yells. Visitors and relatives are no longer encouraged to pound it in the ribs, pinch its chin or transfer microbes to its lips. This strictness is laughed at by ribald outsiders and resented by critics of the old time regime, which, like every other fossil, is attributed to nature, no doubt, with justice, but without relevance.

Actually, this intelligent treatment of infancy is doing much to check nervousness in our children, to protect them from bad habits and needless exactions and to make them self-reliant. Babyhood, indeed, is the best conducted age at present. When the child grows older it meets undoubted loss in the substitution of nurse's for mother's care, a tendency encouraged by the new activities of women and by city life. At the beginning, however, the first weeks and months of his existence, when change and development are more rapid than at any other period, the human being has never had such decent treatment as it is the happy fashion to bestow upon him now. He is treated for his own welfare instead of for the amusement of his friends—Collier's Weekly.

Mixed Up.

At a trial in a German court a man appeared as a witness.

"Your name?" asked the judge.

"Voll, I call myself Fritz but may be so, I don't know if it is Heinrich. You see, Mr. Judge, dat ming mode she haf two little boys; one of them was me and one was mine proder, and toder was myself; I don't know which, and my mode, she don't know too; and one of us was named Fritz, and toder Heinrich, or one Heinrich and toder Fritz. I don't know which it was, and one of us got died, and my mode she could never tell which it was, me or min broder who got died. So you see, Mr. Judge, I don't know whether I am Fritz or Heinrich, and my mode she don't know."

The Most Common Disease.

Yorktown, Ark., Feb. 26th.—Leland Williamson, M. D., a successful and clever local physician, says:

"There is scarcely another form of disease a physician is called upon so often to treat as Kidney Disease. I invariably prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills and am not disappointed in their effect, for they are always reliable. I could mention many cases in which I have used this medicine with splendid success; for example, I might refer to the case of Mr. A. H. Cole.

"Age 31, greatly emaciated, some fever, great pain and pressure over region of kidneys, urine filled with pus and corruption and very foul smelling and passed some blood. Directed to drink a great deal of water, gave brisk purgative and Dodd's Kidney Pills. The pills were continued regularly for three weeks, especially if patient felt any pain in region of kidneys. Cured completely and patient performed his duties as farm laborer in four weeks."

Dr. Williamson has been a regular practitioner for over twenty years and his unqualified endorsement of Dodd's Kidney Pills is certainly a wonderful tribute to this remedy.

It is no use to pretend that hard luck does not take the manhood out of a man; when he has an inferior part in life to play he begins to look the part, and he looks the superior part when he has that to play.—W. D. Howells in "Letters Home."

Cataract Cannot Be Cured.

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials.—CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

OTOS HAVE QUEER TASTES.

Indians that Eat Pond Lily Seeds and Find Potatoes a Luxury.

Some of the Indian tribes of the West have strange preferences in the matter of food. Nearly all regard dog meat as a delicacy and serve it at their feasts to guests of honor. Matt Duhur, an Oklahoma Indian authority, visited the Otoe tribe near Red Fork recently and these are some of his comments:

"The Otoe dancing hall is a pit place for heathen to worship in. It is a horribly decorated round house. The orchestra consisted of one thing, by them called a drum. Pounding with a sledge hammer on the bottom of an empty pork barrel would make just as doleful noises."

"The pagan religious services last week were suddenly and roughly disturbed by a redskin spying a jack rabbit in the distance. Most of the Indians forgot their worship and chased the long-eared scamp. They pursued it for about four hours, when the cunning animal took refuge in the thickets on the margins of Red Fork Creek."

"Lots of the Otoe squaws are now gathering the seeds of pond lilies and dig the nicely tasting roots of the famous plants. Large quantities of the tender pond lily pods are gathered when green and are boiled and greatly relished. Potent venison appears to be one of the favorite meats eaten by the Otoes. They never eat opossum or eels and give pretty good heathen reasons for their repugnance to or veneration of these creatures."

"Faw-faw, chief of the Otoes, dresses in costly civilized apparel, a huge turkey feather adorns his enormous slouched hat and each of his cheeks has a large blue star tattooed there."

DOCTOR'S COFFEE

And His Daughter Matched Him.

Coffee drinking troubled the family of a physician of Grafton, W. Va., who describes the situation briefly:

"Having suffered quite a while from vertigo, palpitation of the heart and many other derangements of the nervous system and finding no relief from usual methods of treatment, I thought to see how much there was in the Postum argument against coffee."

"So I resorted to Postum, cutting off the coffee, and to my surprise and satisfaction have found entire relief from all my sufferings, proving conclusively the baneful effect of coffee and the way to be rid of it."

"I have found Postum completely takes the place of coffee both in flavor and in taste. It is becoming more popular every day with many of our people and is having great demand here."

"My daughter, Mrs. Long, has been a sufferer for a long time from attacks of acute indigestion. By the dismissal of coffee and using Postum in its place she has obtained complete relief."

"I have also heard from many others who have used your Postum very favorable accounts of its good effects."

"I prescribe Postum in place of coffee in a great many cases and I believe that upon its merits Postum will come into general use." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the famous little book "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

The Colonel's Lamentous Growl.

In a certain skirmish a Colonel (General he came to call himself) got a slight scratch on his leg. The wound was a matter of great glory to him, and he nursed it through after days, growing lazier with every year, that the memory of his bravery might be ever near him.

One day, late in his life, as he sat nursing his leg and pondering the glorious past, a young man, visiting the family for the first time, approached and sympathetically remarked:

"Lame, general?"

"Yes, sir," after a pause, and with inexpressible solemnity. "I am lame."

"Been riding, sir?"

"No," with rebuking sternness. "I have not been riding."

"Ah! Slipped on the ice, general?"

"No, sir," with actual ferocity.

"Perhaps, then, you have sprained your ankle, sir?"

With a painful slowness the old man lifted his pet leg in both hands, set it carefully on the floor, rose slowly from his chair, and looking down upon the unfortunate youth with mingled pity and wrath, burst forth in the sublimity of rage:

"Go read the history of your country, you puppy!"—London TH-Bits.

Billion Dollar Grass.

When we introduced this remarkable grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, high yielding producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Ag. Editors wrote about it, Ag. College Professors lectured about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village post-office, at the creamery, at the depot, the fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

Then comes the question, how much there is no better grass or better permanent hay producer on earth. Growers wherever soil is found. Then the farmer talks about Salzer's Teosinte, which will produce 100 stalks from one kernel of seed, 11 feet high, in 100 days, rich in nutrition and greedily eaten by cattle, hogs, etc., and is good for 80 tons of green food per acre.

25c a ton, which can be grown at 25c a ton, and Speltz at 20c a bushel, both great food for cattle, also come in for their share in the discussion. JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalogue and lots of farm seed samples free.

Pertinent Inquiry

"I never use any of the butter sold in the markets on my table," remarked the landlady of a hash factory. "This butter came from my uncle's dairy in Michigan."

"That reminds me," joined the irrelevant boarder, "that physical exercise is a great thing. I suppose this butter acquired its wonderful strength by walking all the way, did it not?"

Many Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, made by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Trouble, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy Worms. Sold by all druggists or by mail 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address ALLEN & OLNEY, The Boy, N. Y.

A Quack Tip.

Even the worm will turn, 'tis said, And if wise he'll say not a word, But will take another turn in bed, And thereby avoid the early bird.

We are never without a bottle of Pias's Cure for Consumption in our house. Mrs. E. M. Swayze, Wakita, Okla., April 17, 1901.

The government of Spain is to open fourteen agricultural schools in various parts of the Peninsula.

PURMAN FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

The turbine will as surely displace the reciprocating engine as the screw has displaced the paddle.

FITS Permanently Cured. No cure or no return after first day's use. Dr. Kelly's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 60-00 trial bottle and treatise. H. KELLY, Ltd., 111 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Germany's best customer is Great Britain.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children (teething) softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Indispensable

For all aches from head to foot

St. Jacobs Oil

has curative qualities to reach the

PAINS AND ACHES

of the human family, and to relieve and cure them promptly.

Price 25c. and 50c.

SEED POTATOES 500,000 BUSHELS FOR SALE CHEAP

Largest seed potato growers in the world! Excellent stock. Tremendous yields. From 400 to 1000 bushels per acre. Seed samples and big catalogue, telling all about America's Spitz, Russet, Aurore, and other varieties, sent free. Write to: Seed Potatoes, 1000 Main St., Portland, Me., or to: Seed Potatoes, 1000 Main St., Portland, Me.

For 80c and This Notice

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free:

1 pkg. May 1st Carrot.....10c

1 pkg. Earliest Green Bunching Onions.....10c

1 pkg. Peep of Day Tomato.....20c

1 pkg. Salzer's Fish Light Fish.....10c

1 pkg. Salzer's Long Quick.....10c

1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All R. C. H. 10c

Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70c, but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalogue, well worth \$100.00 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 80c in postage and this notice. (C. N. U.)

Korea is the granary of Japan.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Altman*

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM

It Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. The store. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

W. L. DOUGLAS

W. L. DOUGLAS

Shoes have by their excellent style, comfort, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you \$4.50. \$5.00, the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Sewing Machine. Write for Catalogue. Address: W. L. Douglas, 233 N. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put Up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain reliever, the most delicate skin. The pain reliever, the most delicate skin. The pain reliever, the most delicate skin.

READ THIS!

PUT IT AWAY, YOU NEED IT

A sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

\$3 Worth of Flavoring for 60c

One ounce of Keller's Concentrated Oil will make one pint of flavoring extract. Ready prepared for immediate use. One ounce of Keller's Concentrated Oil will make one pint of flavoring extract. Ready prepared for immediate use.

TREAT YOUR WIFE to surprise and buy one of our new and revolutionary discoveries. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

\$10 WEEKLY

By working for one hour a day for one week. This is a new and revolutionary discovery. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

RODS FOR LOUING GOLD AND SILVER

These rods are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last for years. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last for years.

FOR 50 CENTS

Get the best of all the new and revolutionary discoveries. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

PURE HOME-MADE

These are the best of all the new and revolutionary discoveries. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

FOR 50c.

Get the best of all the new and revolutionary discoveries. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

REAL ESTATE.

870 ACRES

For sale or lease. This is a new and revolutionary discovery. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

FINE MISSOURI FARMS

For sale or lease. This is a new and revolutionary discovery. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

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For sale or lease. This is a new and revolutionary discovery. It is a sure cure for appendicitis, no doctor's graft for operation, no pain, no expense. This is a new and revolutionary discovery.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The Illinois supreme court has recently decided a new and novel question, one in which every saloon keeper in the state is interested. The decision is to the effect that an order from a parent to sell liquor to a minor must be specific and definite and state the exact amount. An order must be given for each sale. A general order is not good. The case was that of the people against Fred Hammer of Paxton for selling liquors to minors on order from parents. The statute gives the liquor dealer permission to sell to minors on order from parents. Mr. Hammer presented to the court written orders which did not state the amount or kind to be sold. The circuit court, the appellate court and finally the supreme court held that these orders were illegal and that it is against general public policy to permit dram shops to sell to minors on orders unlimited.

Suppose Japan should win the Eastern war and should then seize China and marshal under her banners 200,000,000 brown and yellow men. Mohammedans or pagans. Suppose she should then dominate Asia from the Arctic to the Indian ocean, and verify the boast of Tamerlane. Would it be a good thing for the white man and the christian.

Engineer Speaker Cannon is driving legislation along under a full head of steam, with Hemenway sitting serenely on the safety valve. Appropriation bills are going at double quick. Neither party sees any particular advantages in more long speeches, so adjournment may be reached in a month or two.

Indiana is ambitious to furnish all the Vice Presidents that are needed. The republican friends of Fairbanks declare that his is the name to conjure with and the democrats have cast Mr. Miers to sustain the role of Barkis. Both parties assume that the head of the ticket will be a New Yorker—or thereabouts.

Peace! Peace! cries Mr. Cleveland, and the whole democratic party shouts for harmony, while Bryan, safely ensconced in the chaparral, takes pot-shots at every eastern democrat who raises his head above the breast works. But perhaps this discord is harmony not understood.

The Virginia Legislature has voted to allow women criminally assaulted to give their testimony in private. As this disposes of one of the pretended excuses for lynching, let us hope that Virginia criminals will hereafter be punished according to law.

Is Saul, among the prophets? The Czar of Russia has actually abolished the censorship on all despatches leaving Russia. It is a bold move at the beginning of a war. It is hoped that the candor will defend Russia from slanders for it certainly will defend her from liars.

A precedent for the President: On Nov 15, 1789, President Washington declined an invitation to attend the funeral of Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of a senator, because it might be difficult to discriminate in cases which might hereafter happen.

John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader of the House at Washington, is trying to devise a muzzle for his garrulous partisanship. If he can find one that is strong and tight he will have proved his right to the second joint to his name.

In the democratic stable there are dark horses nigh to drive tandem. The three most conspicuous are Gen. Miles, Judge George Gray, of Delaware, and Charlie Towne of Duluth and Tammany, a soldier a judge an orator.

The Japanese seem to be able to take considerable military exercise although their diet is confined to rice, greens and fish. Perhaps it will be as well for civilized nations not to teach the Japs how to eat beefsteak.

Bryan—William J.—we guess, is a prophet prophesies: Notwithstanding years ago he predicted so and so, Silver still is in retreat, and we've struck the "Dollar Wheat."

It is considered improbable in Washington that any new states will be made this year. Various other fish are in the frying pan demanding attention.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has the right of way to the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on the Panama Canal. But Senator Spooner may be assigned to it.

A car load of flowers was sent from Washington to Cleveland, O., for the Hanna funeral. It took three great vans to remove them from the train to the church.

The \$3,000,000 worth of new Philippine four per cent bonds seem likely to be taken with avidity. They are issued in accordance with the policy "The Philippines for the Philippines."

THE BATH IN LAW.

Question—Now Before a California Court for Decision.
What constitutes a bath?
This is a peculiar question with which a California court is now wrestling. An anxious world impatiently awaits the decision.

A California householder is being sued for the price of a heater that was guaranteed to heat sufficient water for a bath, and the defendant has proved that it supplied only 35 gallons of hot water, which he alleged to be insufficient for a bath.

The plaintiff insisted that 35 gallons is ample, declaring that "a man could get wet first on one side and then on the other," and that "it is not necessary that he should take a plunge in a swimming pool."

On this question the issue is joined. The court has the matter under advisement.

The decision will, of course, be of great importance, no matter on which side it is rendered. The legal quantity of water necessary to a legal bath ought to be clearly defined, for the protection of the public against people who evidently regard a pint or so sufficient.

Bible students will recall the fact that among the ancient Hebrews the "bath" was a regular liquid measure, and scholars have agreed on eight and one-half gallons as its modern equivalent. It would seem, therefore, that if eight and one-half gallons was the regulation amount for bodily ablutions in the days of Solomon, then 35 gallons ought to be ample at the present time.

This important fact is cited, not from any desire to unduly influence the court, but merely to substantiate the point that the bath ought to be legally defined now as it was in the time of Solomon.

And when the requirements have been fixed, even Chicago professors ought to be made to conform to them. —Worcester Gazette.

PROVERBS

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.



We will send you the penny, i. e., a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

The Original Buccaneers.

Originally buccaneers were peaceful English, French and Dutch settlers in the Spanish West Indies, and they received their name on account of their custom of drying their meats, in the Indian fashion, on a buccan or hurdle. The Spaniards resented strongly the intrusion of these foreigners, and made many attempts to oust them, but the buccaneers were a hardy set of men and crack shots with the muskets, so they successfully resisted all the Spaniards' attacks and obstinately remained in the islands. What it was that caused the buccaneers to abandon their comparatively peaceful mode of living and take to piracy it is hard to say. Possibly the constant harrying to which they were subjected by the Spaniards prompted them to retaliate, but, whatever the reason, their depredations soon rendered the passage of the Caribbean sea an undertaking of extreme danger to merchantmen and the word buccaneer has come down as a synonym for robbery, murder and all the vices.

The Best of Gargles.

For public speakers to whom hoarseness is a calamity, a gargle made with one part lemon juice, one part water, will be found very useful. As a strengthener of the throat at all times such a gargle is extremely good.

YOUR

To make the month of March one of the best months in the year, in my line, I will sell everything in stock at wholesale prices to make room for my new stock for the summer trade. It will only last during the month of March. Take this opportunity while you need things in my line. I have the largest, up-to-date line of goods ever shown in this town, and everything is warranted. I have anything and everything you wish in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Optical Goods

Come and get a PIANO or ORGAN cheap. I have them now and will sell at the very lowest prices. Bring your

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repairing

to me if you want good work done.
Yours For Trade,

WM. KEULMAN

FREE

EYES

Life and Love.
Most men know love but as a part of life; they hide it in some corner of the breast, even from themselves; and only when they rest, in the brief pause of that earthly strife, whereof our world might else be not so rife, they draw it forth (as one draws forth a toy). To soothe some ardent, kiss-exacting boy, And hold it up to mother, child or wife, Ah, me! Why may not life and love be one? Why walk we thus alone, when at our side Love, like a visible god, might be our guide? How would the maris grow noble, and the street Worn like a dungeon floor, with weary feet, Seem then a golden courtyard of the sun. —Henry Timrod.

And He Did.

A story is told of high Indian officer who was in the habit of soundly thrashing his servants when they displeased him. One day he ordered his khansamah to go to a summer-house in the compound and wait for him there, present turning up with a heavy horsewhip. He then addressed the ouender:

"Now, you scoundrel, I've got you in a place where no one can hear, and I'll just thrash you within an inch of your life."

The servant, though a man of powerful physique, squirmed, native-like. "San, you sure no one can hear?"

"Yes, you scoundrel, I've brought you here on purpose."

"Then, sah, I think I thrash you," and he did it so thoroughly that his master was not visible for a week.

Childhood of Defoe.

Sir Walter Besant in his latest book says of the author of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Journal of the Plague": "Defoe was born in the year 1661. His father lived in Cripplegate, where, as we know, he had a shop. The child, therefore, was 4 years of age in the plague year. A child of 4 observes a great deal and may remember a great deal. Defoe says: 'When any one bought a joint of meat he would not take it out of the butcher's hand, but took it off the hooks himself; on the other hand, the butcher would not touch the money, but put it into a pet full of vinegar which he kept for the purpose.' This must surely have been seen by the child and remembered. It happened in his father's shop before his eyes."

Price on Heads of Pests.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Lutheran orphan's home at Reading, Pa., an itemized bill for \$1.39 was submitted by the "Rat and Mice trust company." Rev. Dr. Kuendig explained that he would pay the bill, as he had agreed privately to pay to the boys a cent each for all the rats and mice they caught, to rid the home of the pests.

Traded Stoves and Fires.

A unique trade was made in Augusta, Me., recently, where two families swapped parlor stoves, the transfer being made while each stove had a coal fire in it, and though the persons lived at some distance from one another, the exchange was made without losing either fire.

Chicago Cattle Receipts.

The total receipts of animals at the Chicago Union stockyards in 1903 were 15,713,515, a slight increase over the preceding year.

Need Brick-Making Machines.

There is a great demand at the present time for brick-making machinery in Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and the Transvaal.

Britons Go to Canada.

During the year 1903, 61,300 British left the old country for Canada, as against 26,800 in 1902.

A Good Complexion...



needs no paint, but doubtless one or more rooms of your house needs it badly. As the best is the cheapest, get

HEATH & MILLIGAN'S PAINTS AT SWAN'S.

Full line of Wall Paper now on hand

C. G. Nelson
Headquarters for

STOVES

...AND...

RANGES

All kinds of Shelf Hardware.

LAKE VILLA : ILLINOIS

USE **A-B** Stove Polish
WORLD'S BEST
LIQUID AND DRY
Ayling Bros., 14 Haddon Ave., Chicago

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loans and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.,
Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY
at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores. Dec 19 01 71

Dr. F. H. Swartz,
DENTIST

Office in Isabter house on Lake street
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co

has Money To Loan

on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire 129 BANK OF ANTIOCH.

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Editorially Fearless
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News from all of the world—well written, original stories—Answers to queries—Articles on Health, the Home, New Books and on Work about the Farm and Garden.

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YEAR ONE DOLLAR

Subscribe for the
Antioch News and the Weekly Inter Ocean one year, both papers \$1.50

F. A. BAIRSTOW,

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS

Cemetery Work of Every Description

Correspondence Solicited

126 Genesee St.

Waukegan Illinois

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon

Antioch, Illinois.
Cattle Castrated at the old time price of \$1.00 each.

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED



J. F. Ingalls & Son,
Jewellers and Opticians,
12 Genesee St, Waukegan, Ill

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.

Licensed Embalmer
Licensed by the State Board of Health

Ladies Overshoes, Mens Overshoes, Childrens Overshoes, Felts, Socks and Rubbers
Come and take them away. Price cuts no figure. Must have room for automobiles.

L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Illinois

R. W. Churchill,
Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

Will be in Antioch every Tuesday

FREE! Knowing what it was to suffer any ailment, a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. WILLIAMS, 8 West 103d st., New York

ADJOINING TOWNS

TREVOR, WIS.

Mr. Watson was a Kenosha visitor Monday.

Miss Lela Kennedy is quite sick. Dr. Ames is attending her.

Mr. Henry Watson has sold his farm to Mr. Maltz of Camp Lake.

Mr. Winchell visited his daughter, Mrs. H. Patrick on Saturday.

Will Ren, of St. Paul, was transacting business here on Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Will Evans on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. Sibley and daughter of Antioch, visited with Mrs. Piche on Sunday.

Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Mathews, Bertha Hanneman and Mrs. Hanneman were Wilmet callers Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Barnstable formerly of this place, who were to make their home in Washington have returned.

The many friends of Alec Yawker will be sorry to learn that he is very sick at the home of his mother at Antioch.

Mr. Ed. Proctor and family spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Murry Horton, at Pikeville, who expects to move to Withee Wis. in the near future.

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets give immediate relief and permanently cure dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach and bowel troubles. Sold at Swan's drug store.

INGLESIDE, ILL.

Tom Larkin has the measles.

J. S. Gerred was in Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. Hendricks was a Lake Villa caller Sunday.

Chas. Hamlin and wife were callers here Sunday.

Mrs. C. E. O'Boyle was a Chicago visitor Thursday.

Milton Kirkle was a visitor at Lippen-cott hotel Sunday.

J. H. Kelly was a guest at Howard's Mineola Sunday.

Verne Gerred has been sick with tonsil-litis the past week.

Mrs. Effie Dalzel spent Sunday visiting friends at Solon Mills.

Willie Newton visited his grandparents at Libertyville Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cribb called on the latter's parents Friday.

Ray Kelly, of Russell, Ill., visited his brother a few days last week.

Mr. Levi Wait and wife called on their niece, Mrs. Ida Tweed, Thursday.

Seth Catlin entertained a few of his friends at "The Gables" Sunday.

Chas. Willey is home on a vacation. He has been working as operator at Stanton, Iowa.

Lost, strayed or stolen—A black dog with white face. Finder leave same at Ingleside depot and receive reward.

Pinealve contains all the antiseptic and healing properties of the pine. There is no sore, boil or abrasion of the skin that Pinealve will not cure. For burns and cuts and as a family salve Pinealve is the best in the world. Sold at Swan's drug store.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Lee is on the gain and expects to be out next Sunday.

Wm. McCredie put his new telephone in last Saturday.

Mrs. John Donner gave a dinner last Friday to a few intimate friends.

There will be a Missionary Tea at the home of Mrs. Baler Wednesday, March 2.

Mr. C. B. Cummings is very sick with pneumonia. We all wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Parrel, of the Moody Institute, filled the pulpit last Sunday in the absence of Mr. Lee.

C. E. Topic, March 6—How Christ stills the storms of life. Ps. 107:23-31. Roy Hughes, leader.

Mrs. W. B. Stewart will entertain the Ladies' Aid society Thursday, March 9. Visitors welcome.

Mrs. McGuire was called to take care of her mother, Mrs. Esly, who has been quite sick with pneumonia.

The Millburn C. E. expects to send a large delegation to the C. E. Rally at Libertyville Friday, March 4.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trotter celebrated their first wedding anniversary. Only the near relatives of both families were in attendance.

A party of young people surprised Miss Mabel Iyng on her birthday Monday, February 22. The young lady was completely surprised. They passed the time in playing games and guessing charades, after which all partook of a fine repast and departed to their homes.

HICKORY, ILL.

Ben and Luell Ames have returned from a two weeks visit at Russell.

A good audience attended the services conducted by the Presiding Elder Sunday evening.

The snow is going fast but we would rather it would remain a little longer and then go for good.

A jolly load attended the club meeting at Bristol Friday night. All enjoyed the sleigh ride very much.

On last Friday evening occurred the death of Mrs. Frank Halt, of Pleasant Prairie. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss.

The health and fragrance and strength of the great pine forests are condensed in Pineules—a new discovery put up in a new way. A cure for Bright's disease, calculus, rheumatism, lumbago and every form of urinary disturbance. Sold at Swan's drug store.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Fred Shottliff spent Sunday in the village.

Miss Mame Bacon is ill with the lagrippe.

E. R. Wilson spent one day of last week in our village.

Mrs. Gaines was a Salem visitor Saturday and Sunday.

Frank Burroughs was a Wilmet visitor one day last week.

Mrs. Hunton, of Salem, spent Saturday with relatives and friends here.

At present writing Will Fitchow is very ill at his home north of the village with appendicitis.

Mr. Arthur Barter and Miss Annie Evans spent Sunday afternoon with E. Shottliff and wife.

D. L. Burgess and A. A. Burgess went to Chicago on Monday in the interests of the Milk Shippers Association.

A sleigh load of happy boys and girls went to Paris Corners on Saturday night where they attended the Literary Society.

Mrs. Alice Smith left Bristol on Monday morning for an extended visit in Texas. Her husband, who is interested in Texas land accompanied her.

Don't forget the mask social at the hall on Friday night. Ladies are requested to bring a basket containing lunch for two. After a grand promenade, the baskets will be auctioned. An admittance fee of ten cents will be charged. Come and share the good time.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

The Best Pills Sold For Young or Old. Dado's Little Liver Pills. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Mr. W. B. Parker is suffering from erysipila.

Mr. J. Morrill has been to his bed the past week.

Mr. Robinson returned home from Florida on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart, of Milburn, attended services here Sunday.

Mr. Gardner moved his family on to B. J. Loftis' farm Tuesday.

Fill Flary and bride have moved in the rooms over Mr. Pester's shop.

Geo. McNamara was the guest of Mr. Godfrey and family on Sunday.

Mrs. E. B. Sherman spent the last of the week with friends at Wheeling.

Miss Maud Turner has been entertaining a lady friend from Downer's Grove.

Mr. Martial Atwell spent part of the week in Chicago, his son's wife being dangerously ill there.

Mr. Peck moved his family into M. Husten's house Monday and Mrs. Derthorn moved into her new home.

The temperance lecture and stereopticon views given here on Tuesday and Wednesday evening were very good.

The grammar room of the High school will give a basket social and program at Woodman hall Friday evening, March 4. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The annual meeting of the church Aid society will be held at the parlors of the church on Wednesday afternoon, March 9. Supper served. All welcome.

The revival meetings at the Congregational church closed Sunday evening with a crowded house, and every evening during the two weeks they were well attended, the singing and speaking both being very good. There were many conversions. May the good work continue. March 18th communion services will be held.

Submarine Reflector.

The hydroscope, invented by Pino, of Genoa, is a long tube, with optical instruments in one end, which, when submerged, will reflect any submarine object upon canvas aboard ship.

LAKE VILLA.

A. O. Gullidge spent Saturday and Sunday at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer are under the physicians care.

Miss Mildred Hannington spent a couple of days last week in Chicago.

G. E. Strang of Grayslake was in Lake Villa on business Tuesday.

The new installment of books have arrived and are ready for distribution.

Mrs. R. H. Sherwood is still very ill, but we are glad to say she is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hamlin and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cribb were Waukegan visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lyons, of Waukegan attended the Hamlin-Cribb wedding last week.

Fred Harm and wife moved on Monday to a farm at English Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have moved into the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Harm.

A basket social will be given by the Lake Villa school at the Woodman hall on Saturday evening, March 5. Proceeds for school library. A program will be rendered.

On Thursday and Friday evenings of this week there will be exhibitions of stereopticon views at the church here given by a Mr. Bonham, a noted temperance speaker. All are cordially invited to attend.

CRIBB-HAMLIN.

Miss Mabel Hamlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Hamlin, was married Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, to John K. Cribb, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cribb. At 6:00 o'clock, the happy couple, attended by Mr. Frank Hamlin and Miss Gertrude Miller took their place in the parlor and in the presence of the assembled friends plighted their vows and were made man and wife under the beautiful ritual services of the M. E. church, Rev. James Lee performing the ceremony.

The bride was prettily attired in cream-white lace and carried pink roses. The bridesmaid wore white organdie and carried pink carnations. After hearty congratulations had been extended to the happy pair a bountiful supper was served and a pleasant evening spent.

The young couple start housekeeping at the Cribb home north of town. Having lived all their lives in this vicinity, they are well known, and in starting in their new life they have the best wishes of a host of friends for a long and happy life. Following is a list of the presents received: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cribb, set silver knives and forks; Miss Deborah Cribb, salad bowl; Mrs. M. H. Cribb, cash; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kellogg, china fruit plates; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Johnson, silver sugar shell and handsome center piece; Mrs. L. M. Cribb, silver butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cribb, pair linen towels; Mr. John Kerr, cash; Miss Mary Kerr, set silver spoons; Miss Agnes Kerr, silver sugar shell, butter knife and cream ladle; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Letchford, carving set; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Miller, water set; Carl Miller, chocolate set; Miss Helen Kellogg, silver spoon; Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr, chamber set; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Nelson, carving set; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Westlake, rocker; Mrs. Peter Van Patten and family, linen table cloth and dozen napkins; Mr. and Mrs. S. Miller and family, rocker; Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Daniels, set and iron; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hamlin, rocker; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Thayer, silver spoon and sofa pillow; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Linquist and Mrs. Hannah White, comforter; Miss Martha Richards, sofa pillow; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lyons, beautiful etching; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hamlin, clock; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hamlin, check; Frank Hamlin, check; Mr. and Mrs. John Nadr, pair lace curtains; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Rowling, 100-piece dinner set; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnstable, silver sugar bowl, spoon tray and cream pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Litwiler, food chopper; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Litwiler, linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. August Ivedenfeld, linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wilton, parlor lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Milton Langbein, bed spread; Lyle and Milton Litwiler, pair linen towels; Harry Litwiler, fancy plate; Robt. Litwiler, pair linen towels; Harry Cable, pair linen towels; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hendricks, table set and pair linen towels; Miss Nettie Thayer, embroidered center piece.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail. Please of Swamp-Root, free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

"Hear" or "See" an Opera.

Charles Henry Meltzer, who is one of Herr Conried's able assistants in the business end of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is a walking encyclopedia of information concerning matters operatic and always is glad to answer almost any question relating to music. The other day a young actress said to him:

"Mr. Meltzer, which expression is correct—I saw an opera or I heard an opera?"

The playwright and critic passed his hand thoughtfully over his luxuriant locks, adjusted his glasses carefully and then replied:

"To be safe say 'I attended the performance.'"

Small Oil Paintings.

St. Petersburg has a novel art exhibition. It consists of the smallest of canvases and is known as the Exposition Mignonne. The largest of the pictures shown is not much larger than a postal card, while the smallest is about as big as a postage stamp.

... EXTRA ... MARCH BARGAINS

10 lb. kits Bay City White Fish.....70c
No. 1 White Fish in bulk, only, per lb.....10c
Extra Spanish Mackerel, a fish, only.....10c
Extra Bloaters, 2 for.....5c
Williams Bros. Best Flour, per sack, only.....\$1.35
As this is below car load rates flour prices are liable to advance any day.

If you can use cotton goods of any description the early purchases will be the cheapest.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, ANTIOCH, ILL.

CHEAP RATES TO OKLAHOMA

On March 1st, March 15th and April 5th there will be a rate of

\$25.00

For the round trip from Chicago to Oklahoma and return, over the Frisco System

This will give every one in this vicinity an opportunity of seeing the celebrated rich farm lands around Olustee, Oklahoma. The soil is from 5 to 10 feet deep. Wheat yielded from 20 to 33 bushels per acre in 1903, and all other farm products in proportion. The finest climate in the United States. For further information call on

CEO. WEBB, Antioch, Ill.

I Will Meet any Rates Published by any other Company.

Good Morning.

Good morning, my little boy blue,
The flush of the dawn's in the sky,
The grass of the meadow is wet with the dew
And the robin is singing on high.
The sun of ambition not yet
Has come with its pitiless rays,
To bring you the paining, the pain and the sweat
Of the midnight of passion ablaze.
No sign of the cloud-rack appears,
No hint of the wild afternoon,
Its lightning of loss and its tempest of tears
And the darkness that falleth too soon.
Then follows the bow of that peace,
Which paints the departing of light,
When pleasures and labors and sorrows
Must cease and the night is so bright.
In the infinite calm of the night.
Good morning, then, little boy blue,
The flush of the dawn's in the sky,
The grass of the meadow is wet with the dew
And the robin is singing on high.
—Frederick A. Wright in the Critic.

Try for Health

222 South Peoria St., CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7, 1902.

Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I could not urinate without great pain and I coughed so much that my throat and lungs were raw and sore. The doctors pronounced it Bright's disease and others said it was consumption. It mattered little to me what they called it and I had no desire to live. A sister visited me from St. Louis and asked me if I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value.

Surgeon Drunker

Don't you want freedom from pain? Take Wine of Cardui and make one supreme effort to be well. You do not need to be a weak, helpless sufferer. You can have a woman's health and do a woman's work in life. Why not secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today?

WINE OF CARDUI

Send Geese to Germany.

The whole import of live geese to Germany amounted to 6,220,085 in 1900, 6,431,247 in 1901, and 7,254,145 (valued at \$5,513,492) in 1902, a steady increase which is typical of most food imports which supply the great middle classes of the German people.

California Leads in Barley.

California leads all the states in the production of barley, and supplies one-fourth of all that is grown in the United States.

F. HENRY YORKE, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Special Attention to Women, Children and Nasal Catarrh.

OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. 2:00 to 8:00 p. m.

Phone 201.

C. H. BARBER, Oph. D.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Remember Dr. Barber makes a specialty of the Eye.

Ofcott House, Main St., Antioch.

Farmers & Renters

If you would like land at bargain prices, in a good climate, will treat you right.

Refer you to Henry Ingalls, Antioch, Illinois.

G. S. INGALLS,

DONIPHAN, MISSOURI.

BEE'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels.

Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY Pineule Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

J. C. James, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public

Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance

Special Agent

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

Exports From Portland. Portland, Ore., during the twelve months ended December last exported 5,614,719 bushels of wheat, as compared with 4,428,112 bushels from San Francisco and 4,597,780 bushels from Puget sound.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The will of James A. Woolson of Cambridge, Mass., a Methodist minister, valued at \$250,000, most of which will not be available for some time, owing to life interests in the estate. The present endowment of the university is about \$2,000,000.

A man and two women, who declare they are heirs of the late Daniel Pease, a notable Philadelphian of a century ago, have asked Lawyer John J. Murphy to bring suit in their behalf for the possession of the Eighth Ward of Philadelphia—a district which is now worth about \$50,000,000.

Fire that started in the Park Hotel, Livingston, Mont., destroyed the post-office block, in which were the hotel and a number of business houses and professional offices, and for a time threatened the business section. The loss is about \$100,000. All the records, mail and the money in the postoffice were saved.

Mrs. John A. Fowle of Boston has been selected to organize a national society of the granddaughters of Civil War veterans, whose aim shall be to perpetuate the Grand Army of the Republic and its charity work. Mrs. Fowle is well known in patriotic order circles and during the war she worked as a nurse in Union camps and hospitals.

Twelve lives were lost in a fire that destroyed the home of Thomas Guay at St. Felicien, Que. When the fire was first noticed by neighbors, who live at some distance, the house had been burned to the ground. In it were the eight small children of Thomas Guay, Mrs. Philip Gagnon and her three small children. All were burned to death.

Mrs. Ada Crutchfield, wife of David Crutchfield, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., now senior member of the Broad street banking firm of Crutchfield & Co., was instantly killed by falling from a window of her home in the eighth story of the apartment building at 1st street and Central Park, west, New York. The fall is believed to have been accidental.

An explosion of magnesium and alcohol used in taking a flashlight photograph at the clubhouse of the Strollers in New York during the progress of an entertainment was followed by fire and a panic among the 500 members and guests, during which the club's private theater on the second floor, one of the most complete of its kind in the country, was completely wrecked.

Sylvester Crouch, a 14-year-old inmate of the State industrial school in Lancaster, Ohio, died after having been punished for an infraction of the rules. While the boy was being spanked he collapsed. The officials of the industrial home and physicians tried to resuscitate him, but without success. After a post-mortem the physicians declared that death resulted from heart disease. Crouch was sent to Lancaster from Findlay.

James Colgate, laborer and millionaire of Hurley, Wis., has been taken to the insane hospital at Newberry. Until recently Colgate, who is 20 years old, was a mine taster. Then his grandfather, James Colgate, Sr., died in New Haven, Conn., and left him \$1,000,000. Sudden riches turned the boy's brain and he may never recover sufficiently to enjoy his good fortune. James Colgate, Sr., and the late Charles L. Colby were the original owners of the Colby mine.

August W. Machen, formerly general superintendent of the free delivery service; Dr. George E. Lorenz of Toledo, Ohio, once postmaster of that city, and Diller B. Groff of Washington, convicted of conspiracy against the government in connection with the supply of Groff factors to the Postoffice Department, were sentenced by Judge Pritchard in Washington, D. C., to two years' imprisonment in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000 each. The defendants immediately gave notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals and were released on \$20,000 bonds each.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Maria Wanser, colored, reputed to be 107 years old, died in Youngstown, Ohio. Until a few months ago she was in good health.

Henry T. Thurber, who was secretary to Grover Cleveland when the latter was President, was operated upon for appendicitis at St. Mary's hospital, Detroit.

As the result of a fall down stairs Mrs. Pureheart Wakeley, 14 years old, is dead in her home in Sharon, Minn. She was the oldest woman in the State.

The congressional elections in Cuba, the first ever conducted entirely under Cuban auspices, were quiet and well conducted, not a single instance of disorder being reported.

In an endeavor to cover up the attempted robbery of the Camden bank, a branch of the Baltimore Trust Company at Camden, Del., robbers started a fire which did about \$20,000 damage.

A mob of 200 took an evangelist named Bidwell to a point a mile out of Dillon, Mont., and covered him with a coat of tar and feathers. He was accused of causing trouble in many families.

Illness and excessive cigarette smoking led James Baker, a San Francisco bookkeeper, to commit suicide with poison. Baker was only 21 years old and had been private secretary to Gen. Ludlow in Cuba.

Fire in the big plant of the National Brass and Iron works in Reading, Pa., resulted in the partial destruction of the property, causing a loss of \$100,000, covered by insurance. Several hundred hands were employed in the works.

The Shapard Bank of Opelika, Ala., was closed by State Bank Examiner Rutledge. The examiner will not give out a statement at this time. The bank is capitalized at \$50,000 and usually carries about \$150,000 deposits. It has been regarded as a strong institution.

The ice in the Kaw river went out and took three bridges with it at Kansas City. Four other bridges are in danger. The first bridge to go was the foot bridge to Argentine. Several persons were on the structure when it began to crack and tremble. They ran for their lives and it is said all escaped.

MAN BEHIND PLOW.

REAL VICTOR IN THE WAR IS THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Era of High Prices Still Further Increased by Russo-Japanese Strife—Millions of Dollars Will Go Into Pockets of Agriculturists.

Over \$2,000,000,000 will be poured into the pockets of the people of the United States because of the war between Russia and Japan. Of the \$2,000,000,000 over half will go into the pockets of the farmer. The man behind the plow in the middle West now stands as dictator to Russia and to Japan. The wheat he raised, the corn he plowed, the cattle he owns are needed in the far East and when the victor comes to figure up the war indemnity he will find that to the American farmer has gone the bulk of expense.

Those between the farmer and the market in the far East will profit. The war between Russia and Japan will aid railways, will pour fortunes into the pockets of some speculators and drag it out of the pockets of others, but the farmer whose cribs are full of corn and whose bins are full of wheat and oats—the farmer who since 1897 has been hoarding up his grain and waiting for "dollar wheat" to become a reality, is the real profiteer by the war.

For once the price has soared with the granaries of the farmer full. He sees new dresses for the wife, new horses for the boys, pianos and education for the girls and some store tobacco instead of hillside navy for himself.

Widespread Prosperity.

When the farmer prospers the country prospers, for the farmer spends his money. Every roar of a great gun knocking down some fortress in Manchuria shatters at the same time the mortgage on some farm. If the war lasts two years American farmers will be moving toward the capitalist class.

The first effect of the war, of course, is felt in grain and provisions. The farmers realized such excellent profits on last year's crops that a large proportion of them were not forced by need of ready money to sell all they produced. They are now coming into the market with cash wheat and cash corn—realizing directly on their grains the benefit of war time prices. There is no corner and the speculators are paying directly to the farmer.

Wheat at \$1.10 now means that wheat is worth \$1.10 in the economy of the nation, not that someone has stored up vast quantities and is trying to unload at fabulous values. True the speculators have aided in lifting the price, but only because they saw the pending shortage and tried to get in first. It is fair to assume that one-third at least of the profit will go to the farmer.

These high prices will enable the farmers to hold future crops. The market experts declare prices will go higher and higher. Russia, America's great rival in the wheat market, will need all her wheat at home.

War experts declare the war will last over at least one harvest. That will mean fortunes for the farmer. If the war lasts two years the farmers will be wealthy. They will realize over a dollar in cash for every bushel of wheat marketed. They will get from 10 to 20 cents for corn and the prices of hogs and cattle will be practically unprecedented.

CIVILIZATION AND IRRIGATION.

The Former Was Cradled and Developed in Arid Lands.

Civilization was first begun in irrigated countries. The story of Joseph in Egypt—in fact, the whole Bible—is a history of the wonders of irrigation. Without irrigation there would have been no Greece, or Rome; no China, Egypt or India, with their literature, science and art, to redeem men from barbarism.

With this brief explanation one may remark that the United States has 600,000,000 acres of arid land exactly like that of the ancient world. If irrigated its fertility would be threefold greater than the Mississippi valley. Even in States of heavy rainfall, as in Wisconsin, irrigation increases the crops. The average yield of wheat in the State of Ohio is said to be less than ten bushels per acre.

The average yield of wheat in Colorado, once called the Great American Desert, is 35 bushels per acre, and the quality equal, often superior, to the best Minnesota product.

In the deserts of New Mexico and Arizona, where centipedes and tarantulas swarm, engineers are finding subterranean rivers and lakes, and yet water anywhere within a few feet of the surface.

With irrigation installed, a single grape cutting a foot long will cover a house and be loaded with fruit in three years. In three years palms grow 20 feet high. Without irrigation nothing will grow. Its cost is so small that men are getting rich in the deserts there raising pineapples, dates, olives, oranges and the rare and delicate fruits of Italy, France and Spain.

Irrigation is no new problem yet to be solved. Before the New England and Virginia settlements were dreamed of, the irrigation of the Aztecs and Indians had been extended among the mountains and foothills of the Rio Grande. Within thirty years after the landing of Columbus, the monks had journeyed from Mexico along the Rockies as far north as Santa Fe, and founded missions and ranches, with irrigation.

More than 7,000,000 acres are under irrigation in the great West between Missouri and the Pacific coast, and when all of arid-America shall have come under irrigation the effect will be incalculable.

In America it was the success of California irrigation practiced at the Spanish missions that inspired Brigham Young to lead the Mormons to Salt Lake valley in Utah. That vast basin, hemmed in with mountains, and salt waves breaking against lonely, desolate shores, was then white with alkali—in place of a foot deep. Col. Bridger called the Mormons "crazy mad," and offered Brigham Young \$300 for the first ear of corn raised in Salt Lake valley. For two years the Mormons lived on wild game and grasshopper pies, then came crops, and later fruit.

PRESENT AND AVERAGE PRICES.

The following table, based on present prices, shows what the farmers who sell to-day are realizing on their wheat, oats and corn above what they customarily receive at this time of year.

	Average Present Price	Per cent.
Wheat	\$0.94	\$1.10
Corn	.42	.53
Oats	.37	.47

Feeder of Nations, that is Uncle Sam's title. The United States produced over one-fifth of the world's wheat, practically all its corn, one-third of its oats and over one-tenth of its barley. The table shows the figures:

	Crop of world.	Crop of U. S.
Wheat	8,124,422,000	670,000,000
Corn	2,327,894,000	2,623,048,312
Oats	3,601,041,000	1,171,700,744
Barley	1,177,636,000	178,003,023
Rye	1,078,714,000	33,030,692

Study this table and mark the value of farm products of the United States. From this one may gather a faint idea of what the increase in prices means to the farmer. An increase of only 1 per cent on the value of the whole would mean an increase of \$100,355,038.

	Number.	Value.
Domestic animals	215,000,000	\$2,081,725
Live stock		1,978,018,800
Fowls	250,081,073	\$5,734,000
Swine	2,522,048,312	150,014,000
Wheat, bu.	170,068,000	170,068,000
Oats, bu.	1,171,700,375	108,072,533
Barley, bu.	178,700,500	20,440,574
Products, including milk, vegetables, cotton, wool, ton seed, rice, tobacco, buckwheat, cane, etc.		10,000,000,000

SCOPE OF THE CZAR'S AMBITION

Strengthening of Grip on Manchuria and Domination of Lower Yalu.

Russian occupation of Korea's territory has up to this time been regarded as a screen behind which she proposes to secure her hold upon Manchuria. Nothing short of war would cause her to retire from her position in Manchuria, but while Korea territory is of little value to the Russian protectorate she may be expected to make a determined effort to dominate the lower waters of the Yalu river.

In fact, curious as it may seem, the estuary of the Yalu river is the very locale of the dispute between the two powers, since, if Russia were over permitted to dominate the Yalu river, she gain at once that special position upon the frontier of Korea which it is the desire of Japan to frustrate.

Although the Russian occupation of Yung-an-Po may be circumvented, the development of An-tung, upon the opposite shore of the river, cannot be prevented. It seems, therefore, as inevitable that some commanding position upon the Yalu river must ultimately fall to her lot.

The position of Russia at Niu-Chwang has been indicated by past events. Her occupation of Manchuria is an old story, and she is now engaged in the rapid development of her interests at An-tung. The position of the port endows it with unusual advantages and the commercial possibilities of the place are great.

Striking away from An-tung is the Pekin "great road," which runs to Liao-yang. Above An-tung the river divides and shoals exist, the water being so shallow that none but native craft can ply. Wi-ju is situated about ten miles to the eastward, and at a point west of Manki-shan, four miles below An-tung, there is the terminus of the branch of the Manchurian railway, which is to strike the river.

With this undertaking the position of Russia will take on a new phase, and the isolation of Port Arthur, at present a grave defect in the strategic position of her military situation in southern Manchuria, will have been dispelled.

DIE AS SHIP BURNS

Fourteen Men and Women, Fearing Cremation, Perish in Mad Sea.

Threatened with death by fire on shipboard, off the Pacific coast, many passengers and members of the crew of the steamer Queen risked their lives in small boats in desperate search for safety, and of them were drowned. Those who preferred to face the peril of what seemed for hours unquenchable flames fought fire and storm and survived to rescue others, bring in the half-burned ship and tell the story of the disaster.

With the greater part of the upper deck burned away and the stern almost burned out, the Queen arrived at Seattle and landed the 200 survivors of one of the most harrowing voyages ever experienced along the north Pacific coast.

The ship caught fire in the after section Saturday morning, while a terrific gale was raging. It seemed within a short time that the entire vessel would be destroyed, and then the captain allowed all who desired to do so to take to the small boats, two of which were instantly swamped, the occupants being drowned.

The lifeboats that were floated safely and two rafts that were thrown over to pick up any who might be thrown into the water remained in the vicinity of the burning vessel and within view of it while the fire was being fought by the crew and those among the male passengers that remained on board.

The passengers and those of the crew who remained on board continued their fight against the flames, with increasing success, until the fire was brought under control. When it was thought that danger from fire was past Captain Consins recalled the lifeboats and the occupants were taken aboard.

A guy rope attached to the gearing of a brick building at Norfolk, Va., used to hoist one of the big guns of the monitor Nevada aboard the vessel, broke and sent the gun crashing to the deck of the monitor. In its descent it damaged the ship's bridge considerably and knocked a laborer unconscious.

The father of Miss Cecile Sullivan, who left the Visitation convent, Georgetown, D. C., overtook and forgave his daughter and John T. Varnell of Washington, with whom she had eloped, and gave them a house at Washington.

The Supreme Court of Missouri upheld the constitutionality of the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature three years ago.

A shipment of 10,000 quail and prairie chickens in egg cases was confiscated at Okene, O. T., by a deputy game warden.

FOES MEET IN KOREA.

HOSTILE ARMIES IN TWO SHARP ENGAGEMENTS.

Russians Driven Back from Ping-Yang Rant Japs at Another Point—Forces of Pursuing Cosacks Capture the Horses of the Enemy.

Russian troops have clashed twice with the enemy on the soil of Korea. At Ping-Yang a body of Russian cavalry approached the north gate of the Japanese camp and fired at a distance of 1,000 meters. The Japanese infantry promptly responded and a sharp fusillade followed, as a result of which the Russians were forced to retire.

In the second encounter the Russians were victorious. A dispatch from Leao-Tong, a town on the Manchurian railway some distance south of Mookden, says that Chinese of the Yalu river report that an advance guard of Russian cavalry which has penetrated Korea for a distance of about 200 versts had an encounter with a detachment of Japanese and that the Japanese were compelled to retreat, leaving their horses, which were seized by the Cosacks. Gen. Linevitch dispatched cavalry and a body of infantry in pursuit and with an order to occupy northern Korea. On the Hamgyang frontier, northeast of Wiju, a detachment of Korean soldiers was attacked and dispersed by Russian troops.

Russian officers believe they have now accurate information of the Japanese plan of campaign in Manchuria and Korea. The Japs have large bodies of troops near Gensan, on the eastern coast, and at Chemulpo, on the western coast of Korea. These troops are engaged in establishing a line of fortifications along the banks of the Tai-Tong river and are making preparations for the reception of the army landed a few days ago at Chemulpo, the intention of the Japanese being, in the Russian view, to run a series of fortifications right across Korea from Gensan to Chinnampo.

These measures the Russians believe to have been concerted in order to defend the middle and southern parts of Korea from the Russians should the Japanese be unsuccessful on the Yalu and in Manchuria.

ATTACK PORT ARTHUR ANEW.

Japs Do Great Damage to Port's Defending Squadron.

The Japanese fleet Monday practically completed the annihilation of Russia's Port Arthur squadron. A fierce bombardment, begun at 10 o'clock in the morning, resulted in the sinking of the cruiser Askold and a torpedoer, the shippling of the Novik and the silencing of the Retvizan. The Japanese withdrew in perfect order. The attack was in compliance with the Mikado's orders that Port Arthur must be taken at all costs.

When the bombardment began the Russian cruisers Novik, Bayan and Askold, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out of the harbor to meet the attack. After a fierce battle they were compelled to retire.

The Askold was in a sinking condition, the Novik gravely damaged, and one torpedo boat sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan, which has been on the rocks since the first engagement of the war, was a special target for the Japanese fire, and was struck several times.

When the Japanese saw that they had done all the damage possible they withdrew in good order. As far as is known, their fleet suffered no damage. After the bombardment a large force of Russian artillery was sent to Pigeon bay, it being feared that the Japanese would attempt to land troops there.

Port Arthur was reported very short of provisions. The soldiers mulling the land batteries seemed demoralized by the repeated attacks of the Japanese squadron.

FLAMES RUIN A CAPITOL.

State Building at Madison, Wis., Burned, Causing Loss of \$800,000.

The Wisconsin State capitol at Madison was destroyed by fire Saturday, with a loss estimated at \$800,000. The State carries only partial insurance, being in companies to a system of State insurance. The fire involves the building of a new capitol, a special session of the Legislature, and the probable removal of the agitation in favor of the removal of the capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

The flames, which were caused by a lighted gas jet on a second floor, early in the day, had ruined the east and west wings, containing the Senate and Assembly chambers, and the departments of the tax commission, the adjutant general, railroad commissioner, State school superintendent, superintendent of public property, board of agriculture, State normal school, commissioner of fisheries, fish and game warden, State board of pharmacy, State land office, dairy and food commission, State treasurer and commissioner of labor, and were about to attack the departments of the Governor, Secretary of State, State board of control and the insurance commission.

The local fire department soon had ten streams of water playing on the flames with little effect and the Milwaukee department was called to render assistance.

At 8 o'clock the flames were bursting from the windows of the north and south wings, the east and west wings having by this time been destroyed.

The last departments to burn were those of the Secretary of State and Governor, on the south, the Attorney General and insurance commissioners on the main floor and the Supreme Court law library and State library commission on the second floor. Practically all the valuable State records were saved, as most of them were in masonry and steel vaults. The State treasury had only about \$8,000 in cash on hand.

Ex-Gov. Schofield maintained insurance on the building throughout his term totaling \$600,000, but the last Legislature instituted an insurance fund and directed the State's officers to allow the insurance policies to lapse. In June last there lapsed \$570,000 and in December the sum of \$90,000. There is in the insurance fund at the present time about \$5,000 to meet the loss of \$800,000.

All Around the Globe.

The residence of E. J. Ellis at Buffalo, with its costly furniture and bric-a-brac, was burned. Loss \$75,000, insured.

CONGRESS

Most of Wednesday was spent in the Senate discussing an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, striking out the House provision giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to inspect imported food products when misbranded or suspected of impurity. Finally the Senate agreed to substituting the act of 1902 hearing upon the same point, but amended to make the provision applicable to impure food only, leaving out all regulations relating to misbranded and falsely labeled articles. Final action on the bill was postponed until Thursday. The great lakes training station went out of the naval appropriation bill after a wordy battle in the House. Mr. Burton of Ohio moved to strike out the provision for the single battleship authorized, and his motion was left pending at adjournment. Mr. Cooper continued his fight against the great lakes training station, and was opposed by Mr. Foss and Mr. Crumpacker. Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin spoke in favor of Milwaukee as the site. Various amendments were disposed of as not in order, and finally Mr. Cooper insisted upon his point of order that the naval station be ruled out of the bill. Mr. Burton then injected his motion to strike out the provision for one battleship.

When the Senate convened Thursday the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up again, and after a number of minor amendments were made it was passed. An amendment offered by Mr. Heyburn authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit interstate shipments of misbranded and mislabeled fruit trees provoked a long discussion, in which Messrs. Heyburn, Clark of Wyoming, Tillman, Lodge, Hale, Teller, Proctor and Bailey talked at length on economy of government. The legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill also was passed. Mr. Meyer of Louisiana opened the debate on the naval appropriation bill in the House, leading a campaign by the minority to reduce the number of ships authorized. He wanted the bill recommitted with instructions to eliminate two cruisers, but his amendment was defeated, as well as that offered by Mr. Burton of Ohio to do away with the one battleship authorized. Mr. Bishop of Michigan was the only other Republican to support Mr. Burton's amendment.

The Senate Friday considered at some length the bill requiring the use of American ships in carrying government supplies, but took no action, as a quorum was not present. The bill was criticized by Democratic Senators as being in the nature of a subsidy, but Mr. Hale, in charge of the measure, defended it against this attack, and championed it as being in the interest of American shipping. The House passed the naval appropriation bill after having in mind consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of propositions while the body sat in committee of the whole considering the bill. The minority members made a special effort to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figure bid by the Midvale Steel Company. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order and the matter of armor plate was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

In the Senate Saturday a motion by Mr. Carmack to recommit the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies was defeated. An amendment by Mr. Hale to provide that the government be relieved from enforcing the operation of the proposed law in cases where the charges by American vessels exceed those of foreign ships to the extent of 10 per cent was tabled. Efforts to fix the figures at 15 and then at 20 per cent also were defeated, as was an amendment extending to 1909 the time for the law to take effect. An amendment excluding from the benefits of the bill American vessels employing Chinese other than those entitled to reside in the United States was offered by Mr. Patterson and was defeated. Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, consented to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the act and also consented to amend it so that in case of excessive charges the matter may be settled by existing laws. An amendment by Mr. Honr. striking out the section giving the secretaries of war and navy the right to enforce the act, was adopted. Unanimous agreement was reached to vote on the measure the next Tuesday. By agreement the House considered pension bills, of which 269 were passed.

The architectural changes made in the White House were the subject of much adverse criticism in the Senate Monday, it being held generally that they are far short of the improvements which should have been secured with the \$500,000 appropriated for the purpose. The discussion arose in connection with the consideration of the bill providing for the erection of a building for the joint use of the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor, which was not concluded. The House discussed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the debate drifted into political matters. Mr. Scott (Kan.) declared in reply to a statement of Mr. Gilbert (Ky.) concerning Booker T. Washington's dinner at the White House that President Cleveland had set the precedent by having C. H. J. Taylor, former recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, at dinner in the White House. A discussion of the question of reciprocity by Mr. Dabell (Tr.) and Mr. Williams, the minority leader, occupied the greater part of the day. Mr. Cantor, elected to succeed the late Mr. Burke from the Third Pennsylvania District, was sworn in.

In the National Capitol. The naval bill was criticized in House by Fitzgerald, who declared United States is trying to outdo Germany.

Grover Cleveland's magazine appeal for Democratic unity is regarded as definite consent to become presidential candidate; issues he names are all old.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down decisions in many important cases. Among other things it decided a new trial to Al Adams, the convicted policy king, and settled the question of liability of railways on passes.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. Dun's weekly review of Chicago trade says:

With wheat commanding present prices and other produce sharing in the advance this gratifying measure of added prosperity means much to the agricultural classes and provides a healthful stimulus to general business and the promise of larger dealings developing in this market.

Other favorable features are not lacking. The movement of merchandise increased during the week, buying became more active in the jobbing lines and the expected improvement in demand for iron was confirmed in freer commitments. Retail trade has shown more breadth, necessities having experienced a well sustained consumption, and the advance spring styles exhibited were well patronized. Travel was less impeded by adverse weather and visiting buyers appeared in increased numbers, resulting in augmented dealings throughout the jobbing lines.

The uncertain position of raw cotton and scarcity of finished goods caused some hesitation in the buying for country stores, but the better qualities of dress goods and silk materials were in favor.

Iron and steel emerged from their recent quietude, the new demands reaching large tonnage in rails, wire products and pig iron. Prices were slightly shaded for immediate deliveries to smelters, but finished materials were quoted firm and for steel bars and nails tending higher. Requirements for railroad and structural purposes have shown notable expansion, and implement and machinery makers are now larger consumers. Lumber dealings were more active, mostly on country orders, but the city trade in hard woods showed less dullness.

Shipments of grain, including 1,022,477 bushels of corn, aggregated 2,223,609 bushels, an increase of fully 7 per cent over a year ago. Receipts at primary markets have become heavier, farmers finding prices advantageous. The speculative markets were strongly influenced by various bullish conditions in addition to the war news, and quotations advanced easily, the closings commencing with a week ago showing gains in the May options, for wheat 7 cents, corn 2 1/2 cents and oats 2 1/2 cents.

Failures in the Chicago district number 28, against 25 the previous week and 20 a year ago.

New York. R. G. Dunn & Co's Weekly Review of Trade last week says:

Inclement weather alone prevents a definite revival of business. Outdoor work is retarded and traffic impeded to an extent that cannot be accurately measured, but is obviously sufficient to neutralize the favorable effect of many encouraging factors, while winter wheat is threatened, although not yet definitely injured, and early farm preparations must be postponed.

Several leading branches of manufacture are increasing active capacity, and thousands of interior buyers are placing liberal orders at the principal cities. The usual temporary advantages of war are felt in the markets for staple commodities, notably food stuffs, but while this helps the domestic producer, it harps a much larger number by advancing prices to home consumers. There is little friction between employers and wage earners, except regarding the bluminous scale. Despite interruption by storms, railway earnings thus far reported for February were only 4 per cent smaller than a year ago, when there was also much severe weather. Foreign trade returns for the last week at this port show an increase of \$1,152,012 in value of exports, as compared with last year, but imports were slightly smaller. Financial conditions are satisfactory, money remaining easy and foreign exchange undisturbed by complications abroad.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.20; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.80; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.25 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.03 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$12.50; prairie, \$6.00 to \$10.50; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, 82c to 92c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.60; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corn, No. 2, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 3 white, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.02 to \$1.04; hogs, \$3.80 to 4.70; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 81c to 82c; barley, No. 2, 69c to 64c; pork, mess, \$15.50.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

JAPS ARE REPULSED.

Mikado's Fleet Attempts to Bottle Up Russians at Port Arthur.

The Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur and were repulsed. The attack was made about two hours before dawn. All sorts of conflicting reports in regard to the engagement have been received, but the most circumstantial account makes it appear that the Japanese attempted to repeat Lieut. Hobson's famous exploit at Santiago, when he sank the Merrimack in the narrow mouth of the harbor, hoping to bottle up the Spanish fleet.

According to report, the Japanese loaded four steamers with stone and explosives and, supporting them with the torpedo boats and cruisers of the fleet, put on all steam and headed for the mouth of the harbor. The watch on the disabled battleship Retzivil, lying nearest to the entrance of the harbor, was the first to discover the approach of the enemy. Though unable to put to sea, the battery of the big warship is intact, and in a moment her huge guns were playing furiously upon the approaching steamers, two of which seemed to be heading directly for her. It was but a moment before the land batteries and the guns of every vessel in the Russian fleet were in action. The Japanese warships of Admiral Togo's fleet, following close in the wake of the stone-laden steamers, were not slow in replying, and the darkness of the night was lighted with the flashes of the guns from the opposing fleets.

The daring Japanese sailors on board the steamers that were to be sacrificed in the attempt to block the harbor kept boldly on. Probably in the darkness the Russians mistook the foremost vessels for the cruisers of the Japanese fleet and centered their fire upon them. Shot after shot pierced the wooden sides of the vessels and they were rapidly filling with water before the crews attempted to escape. Two of the vessels were sunk near the entrance to the harbor and a third went aground near the lighthouse on the little peninsula known as the tiger's tail. The fate of the fourth is unknown.

In order that Americans may realize what has been going on in the Russian and outer harbor of Port Arthur since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war they have only to recall the actions of the American fleets during the war with Spain in 1898. When hostilities began at that time Dewey immediately struck at the Spanish ships in Manila bay and destroyed them. In Cuban waters the problem of the destruction or "bottling up" of Admiral Cervera's cruisers in Santiago harbor was of overwhelming importance. Admiral Sampson tried to bottle them up and Hobson's exploit with the Merrimack thrilled the world. Finally the Spanish ships made a dash for liberty and were smashed by the Americans. Then land operations alone were left, the transports carrying troops being free from danger of attack.

In like manner the Japanese are work-



THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

ing feverishly to destroy or bottle up the Russian warships under the guns of Port Arthur. Their need to do this is far greater than was the need of the Americans to destroy the Spanish ships. Should the czar's Black sea fleet force its way through the Dardanelles and join the czar's Baltic fleet the combined power of the two might suffice to take them to the relief of the warships at Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

COST OF BOMBARDMENT.

One Hour's Engagement at Port Arthur Costs Japan \$350,000.

An estimate of the cost to Japan of an hour's engagement at Port Arthur, made by a New York naval expert, is as follows:

Size of shell.	No. of cost per shot.	Total.
12-inch.....	102	\$510,000
8-inch.....	800	160,000
6-inch.....	4,200	84,000
4-inch.....	11,040	22,080
Whitehead torpedo.....	12	2,600,000
Total.....		\$3,436,080

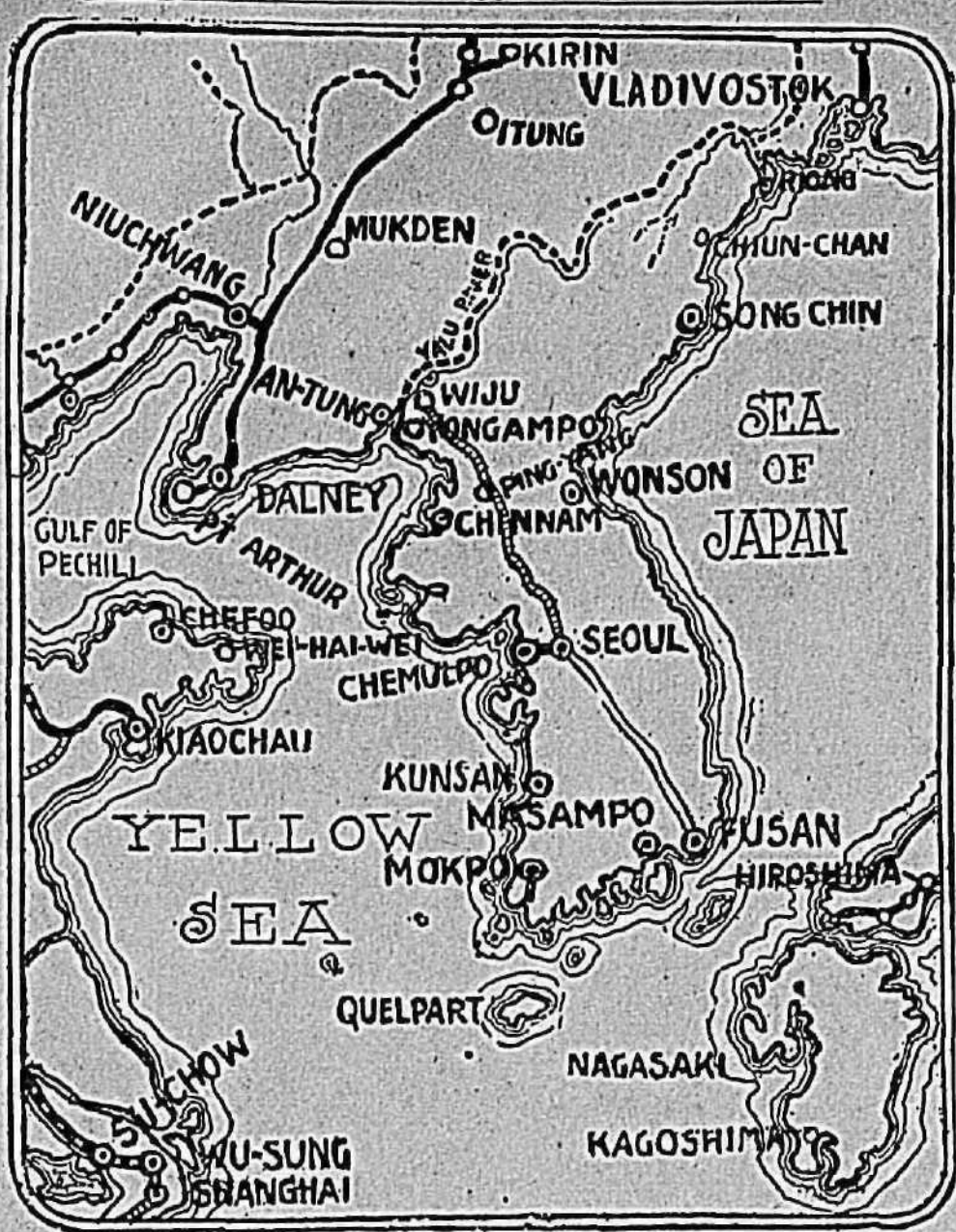
Warships usually take up position at distances of from 1,100 to 1,000 yards from the shore in making their attack. They regulate their fire with great difficulty in any kind of sea. The straits of Pe Chi Li are not famed for their calmness, so, while the fire from the Japanese fleet might be powerful, it would be scattered and could not be effective.

It is estimated that the cost of ammunition is always several times as much as the damage done to fortifications.

AMERICA NOW IN EVIDENCE.

London Paper Comments on Attitude of United States.

The London Morning Post devotes a long editorial article to a historical record of the rapid growth of American activity in far eastern affairs, comparing the present attitude of the United States with their passive interest in the China-Japanese war. The paper remarks on the notable pro-Japanese feeling in the United States after such a long traditional friendship with Russia, and contends that American friendship for the czar's empire was always artificial. Admiral Dewey's guns, the paper continues, literally shattered the superstition that Russia was the appointed ally and Great Britain the appointed enemy of the United States.



LIL of last week there was little news and less that was reliable coming from the seat of war in the Far East. Some of the reports dealing with alleged operations on land seemed to be the creations of imaginative writers, while others were so conflicting that it was difficult to know what part to accept and what part to reject.

With considerable circumstantiality it was reported that Russian advance guards south of the Yalu River were driven back, with the loss of 2,500 lives. There have been some big battles fought in which the loss of life was much less than this, and the association of advance guards, which usually do not number over 100 men each with such a slaughter carried its own refutation.

While, of course, there may be minor clashes between Russians and Japanese in Korea at any time, it has seemed probable that weeks might elapse before there would be any serious land fighting. Russia, undoubtedly, is not ready for aggressiveness, and it will be her policy to delay matters as long as possible so as to have her re-inforcements on the ground before the serious work of land campaigning is begun. One report had it that orders had been issued to army and navy officers to remain on the defensive until June, when naval re-inforcements are expected to arrive in the East from Europe.

Apparently, the Japanese have been contenting themselves with effecting as thorough an organization in Korea as possible. They have been extending the railroad from Fusan northward toward the Yalu River, so as to be able to hurry their men and supplies to the front when the serious campaigning should begin. The Japanese minister to England, Viscount Hayashi, says that Japan will take her time in opening the campaign. "The shallow inlets," he says, "are now frozen, retarding the disembarkation of our forces."

Meantime Russia is grappling with the difficulty of moving re-inforcements across the intervening space of nearly 6,000 miles which lie between Port Arthur and Vladivostok and St. Petersburg. One report, Russia is its source, however, says that the Manchurian and Siberian roads are conveying troops without difficulty to the various points of concentration, and Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Railroad Communication, states that the Siberian Railroad is able to move 30,000 troops a day toward their destination, but that the transit from western points to the Far East will require six weeks. These are widely different from still another report which says that the movement of troops is much slower than was expected, the anticipated average of 7,000 a day having fallen to 3,000.

Under Russia's new plans for the land campaign General Kuropatkin, who resigned as Minister of War, assumes command of the entire military forces in the East. He has the reputation of being one of the ablest officers in Europe, and in Russia he is almost worshipped by the soldiers. He has had wide military experiences in some of Russia's campaigns in Asia and in the war against Turkey in 1877. Several members of Russia's royal family, including Grand Duke Michael, brother of the czar, and Grand Duke Alexis, set out for the seat of war.

A singular phase which one would hardly associate with Russia is the wonderful wave of patriotic enthusiasm which is sweeping over the country. Even the wild tribes of the Caucasus, Finns and Poles are offering their services to the common fatherland, while in St. Petersburg forty-five Jewish physicians have offered to go to the front to care for the wounded. Rubles by the hundreds of thousands are being donated for Red Cross relief work.

During the week the rumor was again renewed that Russia was negotiating for the passage of her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles. This fleet consists of several powerful battleships and a strong torpedo flotilla and should it be enabled to reach the East it might greatly alter the balance of naval power there.

Late reports of the land movement by the Japanese show that troops landed at Posselt Bay, near Vladivostok, and advanced to Hungchun. The Russian government at Vladivostok fled to temporary quarters at Khabarovka, on the Amur River, 600 miles north. The invaders marched on Kirin, to the west. Seventy miles of Trans-Siberian railway between Vladivostok and Harbin have been destroyed by the Japanese. These moves were believed to be preparatory to an attack on Vladivostok. Dalny was evacuated but the Russians boasted that they had mined the city so the Japanese would not dare occupy it. The Korean government ordered its soldiers to join the Japanese army in the field.

Practically nothing is known of Japan's plans on land or sea. An unconfirmed report, which is probably false, states that the Japanese captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using the Russian signals. It is believed that the objective point of the Japanese troops which have been landed at Chemulpo is Ping-Yang, a place of great strategic value, south of the mouth of the Yalu River. As it seems to be authentically stated that a Cossack force has taken possession of Anju, to the north of Ping-Yang, it has seemed as though the first serious land fighting would likely take place in that vicinity.



CHEMULPO, KOREA, WHERE BIG JAP FORCE HAS LANDED.

TAKES CONTROL OF KOREA.

Japan Institutes a Viceroyalty in the Hermit Kingdom.

Japan has instituted a viceroyalty in Korea. Mr. Tokugawa has been appointed resident viceroy in Seoul and Mr. Kato vice resident. The latter for several weeks has stayed at the imperial palace in Seoul to prevent the Emperor from fleeing on board a French warship. The Japanese have removed the Gingsburg Coal Company's vessels from Chemulpo and also the Korean warships. The Japanese cruisers Suma and Idzuma arrived at Shanghai. One thousand Russian troops have arrived at Tongwu and 500 at Ransan.

The Korean government has decided to order the army to join the Japanese forces in the field. The army at present consists of about 20,000 men, trained in European manner. In 1896 the army was taken in charge by a Russian colonel, with three non-commissioned officers, but two years later he retired, after doing much to improve the efficiency of the troops.

One of the features of the army is the bodyguard of the Emperor. It consists of 1,000 picked men, all drilled to perfection and under perfect discipline. From time to time drafts from this bodyguard are made for the standing army, thus helping greatly the drilling of the latter.

The port of Wiju has been opened to foreign trade, but it has not yet been decided what limitations to place on commerce and other incidental matters. The opening of the port necessitated a harbor, and Yongsampo was chosen.

The Japanese minister at Seoul has requested the Korean government to hand the French minister his passports.

CHINA MAY FIGHT.

Dispatches Indicate that She Will Make War on Russia.

Dispatches from the seat of war indicate that China is getting ready to make war on Russia. The most significant news contained in the telegrams is to the effect that five thousand Chinese cavalry watched by Japanese officers left Tientsin for Chang-Kwan on the Manchurian border and within easy striking distance of the Russian troops. Two thousand former Chinese soldiers are harassing the Russians at Jiao Yang.

The Chinese are guarding the Chinese railroad and have thousands of troops disposed of at good strategic points. At Shanghai the Japanese have threatened to force obedience to China's order to the Russian warship Mandjur to leave the harbor, by entering and driving her out. Viceroy Alexieff has threatened the Chinese with severe punishment if they fail to recognize his requisitions. At Peking the Dowager Empress held a reception which the Russian ambassador, M. Lessar, failed to attend. This is regarded as most significant. China has ordered two cruisers to Shanghai to eject the Russian gunboat Mandjur from the harbor. The Russian colony at Seoul has taken refuge in the location at Chemulpo and in the offices of the Russian East China Company, which is guarded by sailors.

BIG ARMY LANDS IN KOREA.

Forty Thousand Japs Said to Have Disembarked at Chemulpo.

Calling from Che-Poo, a correspondent of the London Morning Post says 40,000 more Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo and that he has received confirmation of the report that some Japanese have landed at Pigeon Bay, others at Tallywan, and that an engagement occurred the night of Feb. 12.

According to the London Standard's correspondent at Seoul the Japanese bombarded Port Arthur at intervals between Feb. 8 and 14, causing, however, only slight damage.

The report is confirmed that seventy miles of railroad track and some important bridges have been destroyed between Harbin and Vladivostok. This will be a great advantage to the Japanese, as Vladivostok is known to be badly supplied and it, therefore, could not long resist a Japanese attack. There is still, however, no news of actual operations of any kind.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

While China means to be neutral, its inhabitants keep on taking boxing lessons.

Constant defenses are being overhauled in Lisbon, Fayal and Lagos, which could serve as naval stations.

Five thousand men have been working day and night strengthening the defenses of the Port Arthur garrison.

Russians are reported at Youghi, only twenty-five miles distant from Ping-Yang, where the Japanese are mobilizing.

Cablegrams from Amsterdam assert that everything is ready for the mobilization of the Dutch army. All leave is refused to officers.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati left Shanghai for Chemulpo as the relief of the Zafro, which is on her way back to Philippine waters.

Japan sends envoys to London and New York to negotiate for loans to insure the strength of her war chest in case the struggle is prolonged.

Maj. Gen. Blagodeschensky, quartermaster general of the Kieff military district, has been appointed to the important post of inspector general of the Russian army in Manchuria.

Russian merchants, in anger at the Vicksburg incident at Chemulpo, cancel large orders for American goods. Consul General Watts asks State Department for official explanation of affair.

France turns to England in consternation when Russian note is received declining longer to acknowledge the neutrality of Korea, the government fearing entanglements as the ally of the czar.

The Japanese fleet was repulsed in a second engagement at Port Arthur, following the attempt to close the harbor by sinking stone-laden ships, according to a dispatch to the czar from Gen. Pung.

EASTERN WAR NEWS.

Weekly Papers Give Comprehensive and Reliable Story of Conflict.

In many respects the news from the Eastern war is not wholly reliable. That which comes from Japanese government source is highly colored and sometimes without foundation in fact. St. Petersburg advices are unsatisfactory because lacking not only details but many essential facts, it being the policy of the Russian government not to make public news that is prejudicial to its interests. Special correspondents of the great daily papers appear to have instructions to make war news to support the policies of their papers, unless prevented from doing so by facts that are overwhelmingly against the policies adopted. Insufficient time has been given the press associations for completing their systems of gathering and verifying reports.

In both Korea and Manchuria telegraphic communication is wholly inadequate to meet the demands being made upon it. The cables to the south have been cut by the Japanese and those to the north may be rendered useless at any time. A still greater obstacle is government control which not only results in government messages being given preference at all times, but in a censorship of all news dispatches offered for transmission. The majority of war cablegrams are being dated from points that are remote from the area of conflict, and many of them are founded on "rumors" emanating from points which are almost inaccessible by any means of communication. Many reports are duplicated yet so widely different in details that they are easily construed as relating to distinct events, thus multiplying Japanese victories and Russian defeats.

Results in confusing the readers of daily papers, and in relegating to the weekly papers the opportunity and responsibility of presenting reliable war news.

Another difficulty to be surmounted is the language of all original reports, both the Japanese and Russian languages containing idioms which have no counterparts in either English, French or German, so that there is the further liability of misstatement and misrepresentation. Correctness of reports, therefore, requires a knowledge of the facts or a harmonizing of statements relating to them, either of which requires time commanded only by the weekly paper. In this respect if in no other, the advantages of the weekly paper over the daily in the presentation of reliable news, is apparent to every person who undertakes to gain a comprehensive idea of events, their sequence and their importance in determining the issue between Japan and Russia.

MACHEN AND OTHERS GUILTY.

Postal Conspiracy Trial Ends in Verdict for Government.

August W. Machen, former chief of the rural free delivery division of the Postoffice Department; George B. Lorenz, former postmaster of Toledo, Ohio; Diller B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government through contracts for supplying the postal service with the Groff letter box fasteners.

The conviction of Machen is regarded by postoffice and other government officials as a victory of surpassing importance in connection with future postoffice prosecutions. Machen, they have held since Feb. 23, 1903, and particularly the protocol of May 7, the obligatory nature of which cannot be doubted, form the legal basis of its sentence; that the tribunal is not competent to question the jurisdiction of the mixed commissions at Caracas or to judge their action or the character of the warlike operations of the blockading powers, or to decide if the three blockading powers exhausted all pacific means to prevent the necessity for employing force.

The tribunal decides that it is in a position only to certify that since 1901 Venezuela refused arbitration, proposed on several occasions by Germany and Great Britain; that after the war no formal treaty of peace was concluded; that the operations of the blockaders were stopped before they had received satisfaction for all their claims, and, further, that the question of preferential treatment was submitted to arbitration. The tribunal declares that it found and recognized in these facts evidence in favor of the great principle of arbitration in all phases of international conflict.

The decision of The Hague tribunal in the Venezuelan case granting preference to the blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, was resented at the State Department with marked signs of disapproval. It was held that such an award favoring the nations that resorted to war at the expense of peaceful creditors was calculated to put a premium on war.

The sweeping verdict was totally unexpected and caused a sensation in Washington. Major Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the government, in his closing address to the jury, expressed his personal conviction that Samuel A. Groff, inventor of the letter-box fastener and for twenty years a policeman in the District of Columbia, was innocent of all connection with the conspiracy and urged his acquittal. The jury, however, came to another conclusion and convicted the former policeman. The jury was out less than eight hours.

The announcement of the foreman of the jury that the verdict was "guilty as to all four defendants" took them completely by surprise. Machen, who heretofore had practiced self-restraint to a higher degree than any of his codefendants, half jumped from his chair. Tears sprang from his eyes and he seemed to be on the verge of collapse. He recovered his nerve in a moment, however, and all traces of emotion disappeared.

The senior counsel for the defendants promptly made a motion for a new trial and then asked that the defendants be admitted to bail pending its disposition. Judge Pritchard, who presided over the long trial, fixed the bail of each defendant at \$20,000 and four separate bonds were given and approved. Then the convicted men were again released from custody.



The new republic of Panama will ban Chinese immigration.

The native tribes in German Southwest Africa have risen in revolt.

Toulon, France, sent to America last year \$127,000 worth of flower bulbs.

France has, within six months, paid in subsidies for new ships \$38,000,000.

Missionaries of the Methodist Church South, have been directed to leave Korea to escape massacre.

One of the pet projects of Argentina is a railroad from Buenos Ayres to New York.

Russia will not make an exhibit at St. Louis, having decided that it will have enough work on its hands to make a satisfactory exhibit in Manchuria.

Russia has placed an order for 1,000 wagons with a manufacturing concern at Sankt Peterburg.

A movement has been started in Australia to exclude the Chinese from all British communities.

Five of the persons who conspired with Gen. Morrell against President Nord of Haiti have been executed.

The Russian government will establish permanent commercial museums in Paris.

CANAL TREATY WINS.

SENATE RATIFIES THE PACT WITH PANAMA.

Vote Is Taken After Long Debate and Great Isthmian Channel Is Made Possible—All Amendments Are Rejected in Executive Session.

Late Tuesday afternoon the Senate of the United States ratified the treaty with the Republic of Panama for the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus. The vote was taken before the Senate opened its doors after the executive session.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock—an hour earlier than usual. Teller, of Colorado, and Simmons, of North Carolina, voiced the last protests of the opponents of the convention with Panama. Simmons, however, declared his intention of voting for ratification. In the executive session Senator Morgan spoke at length in denunciation of the treaty, and was answered by Senators Cullom and Lodge. The opponents admitted defeat and desertion of their comrades to the treaty's banner.

When the Senate went into executive session to bring the treaty to a vote, the amendments offered by the committee on foreign relations and afterward withdrawn were offered again and voted down. The Bacon amendment, providing for a treaty with Colombia, with a view to satisfying any future demands of that country on account of the secession of Panama, also was rejected.

Just three months and twenty days had elapsed between the declaration of independence of the Republic of Panama; ratification of the treaty with that republic by the Senate. It was Nov. 3, 1903, that the people of the isthmus threw off their allegiance to Colombia. Three days later the government of the United States recognized the independence of Panama. Twelve days later the terms of a treaty between the United States and Panama were signed in Washington by representatives of both governments.

VENEZUELAN DECISION.

Three Warlike Powers Given Preference in Collection.

The Hague arbitration tribunal, which has been considering the claims of the blockading powers for preferential treatment of their claims against Venezuela, has decided unanimously that the three blockading powers—Great Britain, Germany and Italy—have the right to a preference of 30 per cent of the customs duties at La Guayra and Porto Cabello, the litigants to pay their own costs in the procedure and divide equally the costs of the tribunal. The United States is commissioned to carry out the decision of the tribunal within three months.

In giving judgment the tribunal pointed out that it has been guided by international law and the equity of the case and that the protocols signed at Washington since Feb. 23, 1903, and particularly the protocol of May 7, the obligatory nature of which cannot be doubted, form the legal basis of its sentence; that the tribunal is not competent to question the jurisdiction of the mixed commissions at Caracas or to judge their action or the character of the warlike operations of the blockading powers, or to decide if the three blockading powers exhausted all pacific means to prevent the necessity for employing force.

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Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools in this country have a membership of 2,894,000.

Evangelist A. O. Jeffries, father of James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, is holding revival meetings.

The Rev. Dr. Oren B. Cheney, formerly forty years president of Bates College, is dead at Lewiston, Me.

Three graduates from the Toronto Training School have recently opened a deaconess home at Hamilton, Ont.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell recently exclaimed: "God help the man who boasts of a select or intellectual congregation!"

The bishop of Trinidad, Dr. J. T. Hayes, died suddenly in Liverpool, England. He was bishop of Trinidad since 1889.

The factory girls of Fitchburg, Mass., have assumed the support of a missionary in Shanghai, of the World's Y. W. C. A.

A monument to Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism in America, has recently been dedicated at his birthplace, Richmond, N. H.

A few days ago the Pope took a stylographic pen from a Protestant journalist's hand and pronounced a benediction. He returned the pen, saying: "No one has a nobler mission than a journalist in the world to-day. I bless your symbol of office."

Methodism in Stockholm, Sweden, has a suitable place for its activities. "A building has been purchased and is now undergoing alterations to adapt it for its new uses. It will contain an audience room, a room for the Workingmen's institute, and some apartments for rental purposes."

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Lv. Chicago, 6:30 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 10:38 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 3:15 PM
4:30 PM—No. 15, Daily 6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch, 7:10 AM—No. 14, Daily 10:20 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:45 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:15 PM
6:28 PM—No. 2, Daily 10:50 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.
J. H. HANCOCK, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 537 M. W. A. meets at 780 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodlawn hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, JR., V. C.
C. M. CONNER, Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
W. F. ZIMMER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month at the Woodman hall.
WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
S. J. EARLE, Recorder.

HOW TO STERILIZE WATER.

Purification Effected by Using a Few Drops of Chloride of Silver.

The constantly increasing demand for pure water and for some method by means of which this can be obtained renders the recent communication made by Prof. Paterno to the Reale Accademia del Lincei especially interesting. Prof. Paterno has suggested a process for the purification of drinking water which constitutes a great step forward in the study of this important problem. From numerous and extensive experiments made by this author it appears that by adding to impure water, even that containing pathogenic microbes, an extremely small quantity of chloride of silver there is accomplished the complete disinfection of the water. For this purpose two milligrams or at most two and one-half milligrams of the chloride are sufficient to absolutely sterilize a liter of water and to eliminate every danger of infection. The process is so simple that one cannot expect any improvement upon it in the future; it may be used by any one and in every condition of life, the sterilization being complete after a few minutes—ten at the most—and no apparatus being necessary beyond a small vial with a solution of chloride of silver.

The water keeps its flavor and all of its properties without modification, only undergoing a slight whitening, which disappears after a few hours of repose. Water purified by means of boiling, ozone and all other processes known up to the present, when exposed to the air soon becomes impure, whereas the process of Prof. Paterno keeps the water pure for many months.—Tribuna, Rome.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

William Shaffer, a brakeman at Dennison, Ohio was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. I used many remedies but was finally sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot, and in one week time was able to go to work as happy as a clam. For sale by all druggists.

His One Shirt.

Francis Wilson tells a story about a leading man of a theatrical company that had become stranded at Saginaw. The leading man installed himself at a hotel and lived a precarious life while waiting for remittances. One morning he rang the bell in his room for half an hour. Nobody answered. Then he went out into the hall, leaned over the railing and called: "Boy! Oh, boy!" "What is it?" snarled a bellboy from the lobby beneath. "Have you seen anything of my laundry?" "Aw, g'wan!" said the boy. "You ain't had but one shirt since you've been here." "That," said the actor, with great dignity, "is the one to which I refer."

Working Overtime.

Eight-hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach liver and bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25 cents at J. H. Swan's drug store.

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We know what all good doctors think of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor and find out. He will tell

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you how it quiets the tickling throat, heals the inflamed lungs, and controls the hardest of coughs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is well known in our family. We think it is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds.

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Hard Coughs

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gently laxative.

PLAY TRICKS FOR WEALTH.

How Russian Merchants Win Valuable Concessions from the Czar.

Russia's desire to extend her trade to all parts of the Orient are many and some of them both daring and adroit. Frequently privileges are obtained for her merchants and caravans to pass into or through the coveted country for trade; to open stores and banks; to trade at ports and navigate rivers; to establish post routes with their various stations for exchange of drivers and horses, and to install consuls at various places. Concessions are secured for cutting timber or operating mines on certain tracts of land and rights are produced whereby Russia and her subjects may buy land and build consulates, stores and factories, and also dwellings for those who are connected with the various enterprises. Rights are also obtained or taken to protect the Christian subjects of an unchristian government.

Army reconnoitering expeditions are sent into the country with goods, disguised as merchants, or accompanied by a detachment of Cossacks and claiming to be purely scientific expeditions. Cut of pure generosity concessions which when asked for are represented as unimportant, assume great significance after they are granted and are rigorously enforced and greatly expanded. What may pose as a legitimate and perfectly harmless business arrangement is extended, as later construed by Russia, to cover privileges far beyond anything the victim ever dreamed of. The concessions which Russia extracts from others are rarely accompanied with equivalent or adequate returns, and more often nothing is granted in exchange.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Dantorth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For ulcers, wounds, piles, its best salve in the world. Cured guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by J. H. Swan druggists.

Made a Difference.

Senator Foley and some of his fellow-Tammanyites went out for a drive in the suburbs of Albany. Being uncertain about the direction they should take to arrive at the place they had fixed upon as their destination, they stopped at an old farmer whom they met driving along the road to get information.

"Which is the shortest way to?" asked Senator Foley.
"A're them your hosses, stranger?"
"Why, what's that got to do with it?"

"Well, there's a short cut to your left which would save you half a mile or more, but if you go that way, the road's so tarred that you're likely to break your hosses' legs, and if they're yer own I thought as how you might be a bit particular."—New York Times.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowish and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Four Hours' Sleep.

The latest institution is the "Four Hours' Sleep Club." Its members bind themselves not to spend more than four hours out of the twenty-four in slumber, and to induce their friends and relations to do the same.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, CROUPS and COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

MUST KEEP FATHER'S PROMISE.

Russian Girl Forced to Marry Man Chosen for Her.

Tatyana Yussipova, an unusually handsome Kirghiz girl of seventeen, presented herself, a few days ago, before the presiding judge at the District court in Astrakhan with the following prayer:

As an infant of 5 years she had been betrothed by her father to the ten-year-old son of a neighbor, the father acting according to Kirghiz custom. The young man now claims his bride, and although the latter loves another young tribesman she is held by both parent and bridegroom to her infantile betrothal. The weeping girl prayed the judge to extend to her the right of Russian law to choose her own husband.

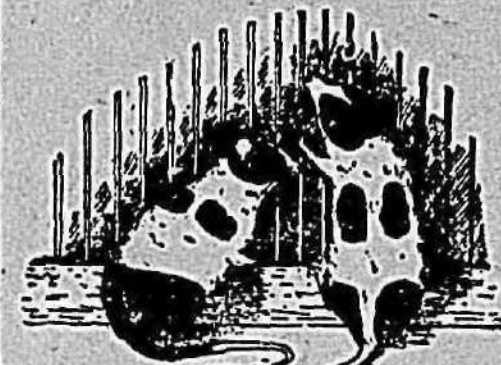
After a careful reference to the code the judge ruled that as the Russian law gave the fullest freedom of religious and moral rites and customs to the non-orthodox subjects of the czar, the father's power was paramount, and the disconsolate girl's appeal was refused.

WOMEN NOW RAISE MICE.

Seem to Have Overcome Their Constitutional Aversion.

Two exhibitions of fancy mice within the last ten days—once at Cheltenham, the other at Walthamstow—have brought to light the fact that mouse breeding is a hobby and even as a means of making money (for rare specimens are literally worth more than their weight in gold) has taken strong hold of a large number of persons, especially of the female sex, in all parts of the country.

There is at present no available information as to how the ladies have conquered the constitutional aversion to the tiny rodents, but the fact re-



A Pair of Valuable "Black and White Even Marked" Mice.

mains that even in the most fashionable circles ladies are the possessors of valuable mouseries and have succeeded in evolving some beautiful specimens of the house tribe.—English Exchange.

Prince Not Fond of Athletics.

The Siamese prince, who in the early 90s was a member of what was then at any rate the most cosmopolitan college in Oxford, found it very difficult to reconcile his autocratic notions with the practice of undergraduates. Being asked by the captain of the boats to go down and do a little "tubbing," he drew himself up to his full five feet and replied: "When I go on the river at Bangkok I have 80 slaves to row me."

Owl Makes Nest in Stove.

Mrs. Sylvius Little of Whitman, Mass. found her range smoked badly, so she took down the stove pipe and cleaned it, thinking the trouble was there. Next she thought to sweep off the oven top and removed the stove covers to find an owl snugly stowed in the space, blocking the smoke exit. She captured him and had him for a pet. He had come down the chimney and crept into the stove when the fire was out.

New Zealand's Old Age Pensions.

New Zealand pays out \$1,000,000 in old age pensions. A person must be 65 years old, a resident for twenty-five years, a clean record—that is, never has been convicted of crime—and his yearly income must not exceed \$250 and his capital not more than \$1,500, nor must he have deprived himself of property in order to qualify himself for a pension. He then receives \$30 per year.

Stone Saved Warship.



The British warship Belleisle struck on the Labrador coast on Sept. 22, 1835, and when she was docked at Portsmouth a month later it was found that the stone here figured had plugged a leak and saved her and her crew. The stone has just been recovered from a little-used storehouse at Portsmouth, and has been placed in a prominent position near Admiralty House.

World's Cotton Spindles.

The number of cotton spindles in the principal countries of the world is as follows: Great Britain, 47,000,000; continent of Europe, 34,000,000; United States, north, 15,000,000; United States, south, 7,000,000; East Indies, 5,000,000; Japan, 1,500,000.

NATIVE GARB THE RULE.

Few Japanese Have Adopted the European Costume.

There is a general idea that the progressive Japs have almost abandoned their picturesque native dress in favor of European garb, but nothing could be farther from the truth. It is possible to walk the streets of Tokio for days without meeting a sin-



gle native of either sex in European dress, and in the country western costumes are almost unknown. Even among men European dress is confined chiefly to officials and men who are connected by business or other relations with foreign residents.

KITTEN SAVES MAN'S LIFE.

Tiny Wanderer Means of Rescue of Drunken Man.

When one sees a newspaper headline to the effect that a cat or kitten has saved a human life, the story which usually follows is that the animal with acute olfactory perception smelled smoke and aroused the sleeping master or mistress by springing upon the bed and clawing and mewling.

A Philadelphia kitten, however, did something more original in the way of lifesaving. It was a very tiny Maltese, a homeless wanderer on a bitterly cold night.

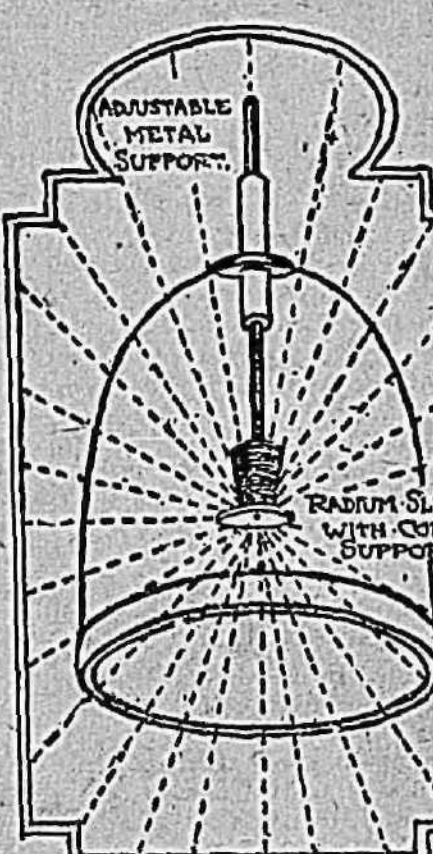
Seeking shelter, puss came upon a man so drunk that he had fallen asleep close to a wall. Puss crept under his coat, and grateful for the warmth she purred and mewed in delight. It chanced that two doctors attached to a hospital passed that pair, their attention being arrested by the kitten's mew.

Thinking it a case of distress, the men started to investigate and quickly found the kitten and her unconscious protector. All their efforts to arouse the man proving unavailing, both were hurried to a hospital, where it was found the man was very badly frostbitten and that he would surely have been frozen to death.—Vogue.

Baby's Miraculous Escape.

At a fire in New Milford, Conn., the other night a baby was mistaken for a bundle of clothes and thrown out the window. The child was discovered about half an hour later, but was not injured in the least.

For Application of Radium.



A cup designed for applying Radium externally, the little radium tube being fixed in the cork near the mouth of the tube.—New York World.

Too Loud in Prayer.

The trustees and other members of the congregation of United Brothers of Mt. Gilead, Ohio, secured an injunction restraining Isaac. Tenant from worshipping aloud. "Tenant had long occupied a front pew of the church, and his loud and resounding 'Amen' during prayer and sermon was more than the rest of the congregation could stand. The trustees talked with Tenant and asked him to pray to himself, but in any event to omit the 'Amen.' He replied that he would not. Hence the resort to law.

Productions of United States.

Japan produces 100,000,000 pounds of cotton per year, while we produce 80 per cent of the entire world's crop. We also produce 40 per cent of its steel and other mineral products. 33 per cent of its coal, 80 per cent of its iron and grain and 25 per cent of its wheat.

Has New Breed of Hogs.

B. E. Moore of Winsted, Conn., has ordered from the South Sea Islands three mule-footed hogs, a boar and two sows, which can live where common hogs would starve, and which weigh from 600 to 800 pounds.

HAIRY AINUS OF JAPAN.

Aboriginal Race Low in the Scale of Mankind.

In the northern island of the Japanese group live the Ainus, the hairy aborigines of Japan. The men are of low stature, thick set, full-bearded, with bushy black hair, muscular in frame and limbs and with large hands and feet. They have no alphabet, no writings of any kind. Their dwellings are made of poles covered over with thick straw mats, with thatched roofs, the windows and doors being holes covered with the same materials. The earth beaten down hard forms the floor. The fireplace with its pot-hooks occupies the center; there being no chimney, the interior walls become thickly varnished with creosote, dense masses of carbon or soot. The Ainu dress consists of an upper and a lower garment, having tight sleeves and reaching to the knees; they also wear straw leggings and straw shoes. Their hair, which is astonishingly thick, is clipped short in front and falls in masses down the back and sides of the shoulders. The beard and mustaches are allowed to grow to their full length, sometimes reaching eighteen inches. The women are of about the same stature and build, and most of them are very ugly-looking. This arises from the fact that they tattoo a wide band of dirty blue around their lips, tapering upward on each side to a point, and they also tattoo geometrical figures on their hands and forearms.

Scientist announces that Bright's disease,

diabetes, cystitis and every form of kidney and urinary trouble as well as rheumatism, lumbago and similar affections do not and cannot exist in the great pine forests. The very air is laden with the healing and invigorating breath from the pines. Pineoles brings health to your home and are a never failing cure for all the above troubles. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Extinct Animals.

No extinct land animal of former ages has a bigger body than has the biggest African elephant of to-day, and not one, so far as is known, exceeded or even equaled, in total bulk the existing great whales, which sometimes are all of 100 feet long. As elephants, horses and similar animals are traced backward through the various strata they are found to get smaller and smaller. Some extinct elephants were no bigger than Shetland ponies, while the horses of prehistoric times were about the size of large dogs. In almost every group of hairy warm-blooded animals existing specimens are bigger than those of bygone times, and the notion that there is any tendency in animal life to dwindle in size is entirely without foundation. There are, of course, exceptions, for the extinct sloths, kangaroos, lizards and some others exceeded in bulk existing creatures of the same order.

More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Over work loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the liver or kidneys as Electric Bitters. Its a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia and expels malaria germs. Only 50 cents and satisfaction guaranteed by J. H. Swan druggists.

One Was Wavering.

Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, whose fund of good stories seems never to diminish, tells an anecdote about the young hopeful of a United States senator.

It was on the occasion of the visit of the religious census-taker that this seven-year-old distinguished himself. His parents were absent and the child presented himself saying he was perfectly competent to answer any questions. When informed of the census-taker's business, he answered thus: "Well—my father is a Unitarian; my mother is a Episcopalian; I am a Episcopalian, but Francis," indicating a petticoated, five-year-old brother—"Francis is wavering."

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is too dangerous a disease for any one to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question what ever about this, as during the thirty years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of the grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by all druggists.

His Slippers.

A preacher admonished the men in his congregation not to let their desire for "slipped ease" keep them from church on Sunday morning. A young man went home and inquired for his "slippers." His slippers have been known by that name ever since.—Boston Christian Register.

HAVE A GOOD USE FOR BUGS.

California Fruit Growers Set One Insect to Prey Upon Another.

To the subject of insects, harmful and beneficial, more attention is given here than in any other state in the union. Here was first applied the discovery that there were insects that feed upon and destroy the various white, black and purple scale insects that kill the orange, olive and other fruit producing trees. This discovery has resulted in importing and breeding the various lady bugs which have made our citrus crop safe. We have learned the use of another kind of useful insect. The lady bugs swarm upon scale-covered trees and keep up a perpetual picnic, increasing as they go, until the orchard is cleaned entirely. Then Mr. Craw found that we have a minute insect, a native of the golden west, which, properly encouraged, moves into the black scale, inhabits it as a place of residence and proceeds to eat up its habitation, and then moves with its increased family into others. This little friend of ours does not increase fast enough to entirely overtake the black scale, which outbreeds it, but it does destroy from one to three-quarters of the black scale every year, and the black lady-bird from Australia does the rest.

We got the San Jose scale from China. It arrived before we had our immigration laws against such aliens, and was unfortunately named the San Jose scale, to the injury of the good name of that splendid fruit region in the Santa Clara valley. It is now nearly exterminated here, thanks to another internal parasite and a lady-bird bearing the royal name of rhizobius towoodmiae. The San Jose scale was carried east and as the use of beneficial insects is not as well understood there as here it has in some sections become the terror of horticulture.—San Francisco Call.

Tragedy Averted.

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved," writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City Ohio. "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He is now sound and well. Every body ought to know its the only cure for coughs colds and all lung diseases. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan Druggist. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Mainsprings of Progress.

None but the most indolent can restrain a deep sense of admiration for such sturdy and energetic characters as the vigorous old lady mentioned in the following anecdote:

"I recall an amusing incident in Brooklyn," says Dr. Dixon of Boston, who has a class in New Testament Greek in his Sunday school. "An old lady of 70 presented herself one day as a member of the class, and to my inquiry if she intended to 'rub up nothing, I don't know the alphabet. But you said the other day that Cato learned Greek at 80, and what a man can do at 80, a woman certainly can do at 70.' And she did."

That spirit of determination which never fails to win success shows forth in every word of her brief reply, and one hardly needs the added statement that she accomplished her purpose. Such people are the mainsprings of progress.

Bee's Honey and Tar is a delightful remedy for coughs, colds, laryngitis, croup, whooping cough, pneumonia and consumption. Made from the best clover honey and tarry distillations. It is mildly laxative, tonic and strengthening. Children like it and it cures. Best cough cure. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Sanctuary for Homeless Cats.

To the Church of San Lorenzo, the oldest in Florence, belongs a unique distinction among Christian places of worship, in that the cloisters attached to it are an asylum for homeless cats. A kitten left in early life without visible means of support may find in the church and orphan asylum, while many an old Thomas, weary of disastrous chances, moving accidents, and hairbreadth escapes, has sought its retirement as a home for the aged, where he might live out the residue of his pine lives in peace and quietude. How the strange custom, now generations old, originated is not known, but it appears to have become fixed, for the cats of San Lorenzo are hardly less well known than the pigeons of St. Mark.

Bee's Honey and Tar will prevent or cure

pneumonia. It will utterly destroy the germs of the disease. It is marvellously efficacious in every form of lung inflammation, tones up the exhausted glands and builds up the muscular tissues. Cures all coughs, croup, whooping cough and expels colds in one night. Try it. Sold at Swan's drug store.

The Jelly Modern Wedding.

Weddings are much jollier things than they used to be. No tears! They are considered quite dowdy. All is fun and light heartedness. How different from the old style of things! The change is typified by that which exists between the heavy, old-fashioned wedding breakfast and the light—very light sometimes—refreshments of today.—London Truth.

German Budget for 1904.

The North German Gazette estimates the expenditures of the German empire for 1904 to be \$615,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over last year. A deficit of \$50,000,000 is estimated for this year.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Plugged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

NO. 27.

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Feb. 22.—No offerings and no sales. Official market, firm at 26c; last week 26 cents; last year 27 cents. Output of week, 427,000 lbs.

Frank Brogan is quite sick with typhoid fever.

Junior League Cabinet meeting this week will be held with Belle Hughes.

Will Gray and family have moved into the L. K. Willett house on Lake street.

Miss Pearl Cleworth of Evanston is visiting at the home of her brother, Wm. O. Cleworth.

Miss Addie Schaffer left on Tuesday for a two weeks visit with relatives at Burlington.

Write to Alden, Bidingler & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs.

John Horan left on Tuesday for West Baden to try the curative powers of that famous resort.

Robert Selter has rented his Grass Lake summer resort to C. M. Spring who took possession March first.

For Sale—Two White Holland Turkey Gobblers. Inquire of Van Patten Bros., Antioch, Ill. 27w2.

Mrs. Jacob Savage is quite sick at the present writing. She has been confined to her bed for the past two weeks.

Wanted—A competent girl for general housework, two in family. Address F. E. Ames, 219 Hickory st., Waukegan Ill. 27tf.

Don't forget that prayer meeting is held tonight. You miss a benefit and are missed by your pastor and friends if your place is vacant.

Rev. Cleworth was the recipient this week, of a box of wild flowers sent by Jerry Savage from Florida. They make us long for spring.

Miss Libbie Webb came home from Waukegan on Saturday on account of sickness. Miss Kennedy, a trained nurse is at present caring for her.

For Rent—Two farms one containing 80 acres, and the other 120, both under good state of cultivation. Inquire of G. S. Wedge Antioch, Ill. 2w27.

Joseph Barnstable and family, who have been living at Washington for some time, arrived in Antioch last week. They will probably remain in this vicinity.

Attend the Sunday School Institute at the M. E. church Tuesday March 8. Good speakers will be present and this institute promises to be one of the best ever held in Antioch.

Hermey Bock is drawing brick for a new house which will be erected about half way between his present house and the street. The front will be of pressed brick and it will be built on the cottage plan.

J. W. Vaughn, of Chicago, will have charge of the Norton poultry farm at Grass Lake, the coming year. He is at the present time moving his family to that place and will begin his work there at once.

For sale—An 8 room house in good repair, with 2 lots 100x140, good cistern drove well, and wood coal and chicken houses, small fruit and good shade, 20 rods to depot. Address box 13 Antioch, Ill. 29tf.

Look out for full announcements in next weeks issue of the News, of the splendid illustrated lectures to be delivered at the M. E. church Sunday and Monday evenings March 13 and 14. Keep the dates in mind.

Services as usual next Sunday at the M. E. Church. In the morning the pastor will read the General Rules of the church, and speak on "The Value of Restraint." In the evening the subject of the sermon will be "Finding Wisdom."

Candidates for the various township offices should be announcing themselves and let their friends know their intentions. Township caucus is only a short way off and an announcement of your candidacy should appear soon.

Harry Osmond and family of Solon have moved to Antioch and will occupy the rooms over their store in the new Union block. Mr. Osmond spent Thursday in Chicago purchasing a full line of furniture and will be ready for business as soon as it arrives.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the State Bank of Antioch, held at their office on Saturday, Feb. 27, the same officers and directors were re-elected for the coming year. The financial condition of the bank is flourishing and satisfactory in every way to the stockholders.

There is said to be a printing office in southern Minnesota that is opened by prayer every morning. This is a rare exception to the general rule, as from time to time immemorial it has been the custom for the printing office to be opened by the devil and closed by the sheriff.

On March 9, Wednesday next will be presented in the basement of the M. E. church the first, last and only performance of the celebrated company of "Shay-Raiders." N. B. This will be positively your last opportunity to see this great Spectacular you-lar exposition. Come one come all. N. B. P. S. This is not a leap-year party and each gentleman will be cheerfully admitted who comes himself.

Sheriff Powell, of Waukegan, was in town Friday of last week and served papers on the village board in a suit brought by Cornelius Coon against the village of Antioch for \$25,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been received through negligence of the village. On Saturday President Simons and J. J. Burke went to Waukegan for the purpose of retaining counsel, but as the necessary papers had not been filed the case will not be called at this term of court.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Allen at Grass Lake, on Feb. 24, occurred the marriage of their niece Miss Iris Brown of Cartwright, Wis., to Mr. Robert Yopp of Grass Lake, Rev. Lee, of Lake Villa officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present at the ceremony, but a large number of friends attended a reception in the evening given them by Mr. and Mrs. George Yopp at their home. They were in receipt of a great many beautiful and useful presents besides the well wishes of a host of friends. The young couple will reside at Bluff Lake.

Bill for Public Building at Waukegan.

Representative Foss Monday introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Waukegan. There is no prospect of a general public building bill at this session. The Treasury Department has asked for \$12,500,000 for special buildings, but beyond this appropriation and providing the money for current construction of buildings heretofore authorized Congress is not likely to deal with new buildings.

Eur Sale.

House and lot with barn \$350.
New house and lot with barn \$1700.
Eleven room house and lot with barn \$1025.
Five acres new house and barn just outside village limits \$2000.
Three hundred and seventy-five acres new house new barn 24x48 25 acres plow land \$2500. Six miles from town.
Good blacksmith shop and paint shop.
J. C. James, Jr.

Rejected Patents.

There are many rejected inventions in the Patent Office at Washington. If properly prosecuted, patents can be obtained for most of them. Last year we procured 243 patents in cases that had been rejected. Those having cases rejected or delayed should write us. Our charges are moderate and contingent on success. C. A. Snow & Co., opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Weather Report for February.

Warmest day, 44 degrees, on the 6th; coldest day, 14 below, on the 1st; number of days below zero, 14; average temperature for month, 12½.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1903.

Warmest day, 47 degrees, on the 27th; coldest day, 14 below zero, on the 17th; number of days below zero, 5; average temperature, 21.

J. C. JAMES, JR.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness during the sickness and death of our baby boy.

Mrs. AND Mrs. L. H. ROGERS.

We wish to extend thanks to the neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us at the sickness and death of wife and mother.

James O'Hare and family.

Tax Notice.

The taxes for the township of Antioch are now due. I will be at the following places to receive them: Tuesdays, at L. W. Rowling's, Lake Villa; Saturdays, at Thayer & Vicker's, Antioch.

L. M. HUGHES, Collector.

Search for Starfish.

Some great ships are to-day employed almost wholly in seeking for starfish specimens in deep seas, and there are hundreds of men who spend a portion of their time in collecting starfish in the interests of science. Many of the specimens collected by ships are taken from depths of one and even two miles. The pressure which these fish withstand at this depth is of course very great.

TIFFANY FOR SENATOR

WHAT THE BARRINGTON REVIEW HAS TO SAY

Indications Point to the Nomination of Antioch Man.

"The Lake county republican convention will soon be called and among the matters coming before that body will be a choice for state senator to represent the district comprising the counties of Boone, McHenry and Lake. It is unquestioned that this, Lake county, has the field and is entitled to the senatorship.

There are several aspirants for the honor. The Review believes that in this year, when the issues presented to the voters deeply concern the nation and state affairs; when the interests of the republican party demand that candidates who desire preferment at the hands of the party, be republicans, not simply for office, but from principle; that those chosen who have been tried and found not wanting.

In the campaign now waging for state senator this paper proposes to have a voice. It has a choice. It believes, as does the adherents of the party in this section of the county, that the best interests of this county and the entire senatorial district will be promoted if a genuine, dyed-in-the-wool republican be sent from this county to represent the district in the state senate.

The political situation now presented to the electors of Lake county is one which demands their careful attention.

Among those seeking the senatorial toga, three have announced their candidacy and are rounding up their supporters—A. K. Stearns, E. P. DeWolf, of Waukegan, and A. N. Tiffany, of Antioch.

As concerns A. K. Stearns this paper and the republicans of this section have this to say. He has popped up as a candidate for legislative honors at every republican convention held in Lake county during the past six years, and met defeat. After the convention held four years ago, he publicly announced that he would, under no circumstances, ever appear again before the republicans of Lake county as a candidate for office. This is not all. He threatened to jeopardize the interests of the party in the district, announcing a determination to defeat Geo. R. Lyons, regular nominee for the legislature. He has played a dog in the manger part in the politics of the county and it is doubtful if he can prove his title to a place in the councils of the regular republican organization in this county. This is not a year for kickers.

E. P. DeWolf, former mayor of Waukegan, has the senatorial bug buzzing in his bonnet. He announced his desire for the senatorship at what the Waukegan Sun terms "a genuine old-fashioned republican love feast" in that city some weeks ago, when "leaders of the opposing factions got together and buried the hatchet." Mr. DeWolf has been mixed up in a three-cornered political contest in Waukegan and it is not certain that he would add strength to the ticket.

The town of Antioch, a section of the county which has always furnished majorities for the regular republican ticket, has a candidate for the senatorship—a man free from factional entanglements, a man who has not proved a leech upon the party, a man who is a representative of the agricultural classes, a man who has been tried as a member of the county board and proved his honesty and ability; a man who is not a kicker or a bolter.

The Review takes pleasure in endorsing the candidacy of A. N. Tiffany for the state senate, believing that he will prove the right man in the right place. Why? Because he is identified with the interests of the county and district. He is serving his second term as chairman of the board of supervisors, a compliment seldom conferred. His record is known to the people of the county and he can attract a larger vote than any candidate before the people for the office. He is deserving the support of every republican in the coming convention.

Advocate the nomination of A. N. Tiffany for state senator.—Barrington Review.

The above is a sample of what all the papers in the county are saying in regard to the fitness of our townsman A. N. Tiffany, and the Tiffany band wagon will have seating capacity for all who get in early.

Naval Station Is Lost.

A Washington dispatch of the 24th says: "All hope of a naval training station at Lake Bluff is gone as far as the naval appropriation bill goes. The clause providing for the post was knocked out on the point of order raised by Representative A. C. Cooper, of Racine. If a station is established it must be done through a special bill, which will have little chance of passing.

Representatives Foss of Illinois and Cooper of Wisconsin fired volleys at each other to-day on the floor of the House over the great lakes naval training station matter. Mr. Cooper desires that the station

be at Racine and desires it so badly that he intimated that Rear Admiral Taylor and Commander Winslow, who passed judgment on the site, were not good judges on such matters, an intimation which Mr. Foss was quick to use to the disadvantage of his Wisconsin colleague.

The Illinois representative put a map of the lakes on the wall of the House and asked the members to judge for themselves where the station should be placed. He went to the map and explained the whole situation, while the members, like attentive schoolboys, followed him. He was applauded as he went about his teaching task and made his points. Representative Cooper raised a point of order and Mr. Foss' eloquence failed of effect as he could not get a rule allowing a vote on the question of establishing the station."

Wisconsin State Capitol Burned.

Fire early Saturday morning destroyed the greater part of the Wisconsin state capitol, with the result that arguments are already being made for the removal of the capitol to Milwaukee. Starting from a lighted gas jet in a toilet-room on the second floor, the flames spread quickly, consuming room after room till only the north end, containing the Supreme court and Attorney General's office, was left. By this time the arduous work of the fire brigade told, and after burning for four hours, the blaze was subdued. The total property loss is estimated at \$800,000, with practically no insurance. All the state records, the law library and the G. A. R. flags and relics were saved.

Governor Schofield maintained insurance on the building throughout his term totaling \$600,000, but the last legislature instituted an insurance fund, and directed the state's officers to allow the insurance policies to lapse. In June last three lapsed \$710,000, and in December \$90,000 more. There is in the insurance fund at the present time about \$9,000 to meet the loss.

The governor will call an extra session of the legislature to provide for rebuilding the capitol, which was erected sixty years ago, and was of heavy cut sandstone.

List of Illinois Patents

Granted this week and reported by C. A. Snow & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C.

J. C. Anderson, Highland Park, rim spectacles; J. E. Camp, Washington, grain conveyor; J. J. Edgerton, Berwyn, poultry house; J. N. Erickson, Concord, fence post; J. Farmer, Barry, draft equalizer; W. A. Goldthwait, Melrose Park, valve for automatic fire extinguishers; J. C. Hammer, Rosehill, animal trap; T. W. Hardin, Mason City, pipe wrench; W. M. Keeling, Rockford, paper trimmer; H. C. King, Elgin, stem winding and setting mechanism; J. Knuth and C. Read, Oswego, vehicle brake; H. W. Koshler, Duquoin, acetylene gas generator; E. M. Kramer, Cissnaupark, conveyor mechanism for handling grains; R. Mitchell, Peoria, feeding mechanism for book-sewing machines; J. A. Odell, Evanston, fence; H. A. Poppenhuisen, Evanston, furnace grate; W. H. Wallace, Whitefield, near Henry, Ill., coupling.

For copy of any of the above patents send ten cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

Coldest Winter on Record in Gotham.

The winter of 1903-04, with its long roll of fires and disasters, closes to-day with a record in New York of having been the coldest in the annals of the weather bureau. The mean temperature has been 28 1-3 degrees. Blizzards and heavy snowstorms were responsible for a snowfall of twenty-eight inches, which cost the street cleaning department more than \$600,000 to remove. In fact, according to the officials of the department, no such amount of snow has ever been shoveled from the streets of New York in the city's history.

There were nearly 2,000 fires in the city since December 1, and with the high cost of meat and provisions and the high cost of rents, the sufferings and privations of the poor have kept pace with the record-breaking winter.

Statistics of the United States bureau show that the mean temperature was 5 1-3 degrees lower than any winter during the last thirty-three years, and 1 degree lower than the winter of 1874-75, heretofore the coldest on record.

The changeable weather of the season caused much illness, especially in pneumonia, bronchitis and pulmonary diseases. The deaths due from pneumonia and kindred diseases, due to the unhealthful weather, exceeded former statistics in the health department.

Current Affects Alaska.

The coast of Alaska, affected by the warm Japanese current, has a temperature that rarely falls below zero, and that does not vary more than 25 degrees, winter and summer. The rain and snowfall is excessive here. In 1892-93 the snowfall at Valdez amounted to fifty-seven feet.

CALL FOR THE PRIMARIES

TO BE HELD IN PRIMARY DISTRICTS MARCH 25

Convention Will be Held at Libertyville, Saturday, March 26th-1904. Delegates, 97 to Nominate

A republican county convention will be held at the town hall in the village of Libertyville, Lake county, Illinois, on Saturday, March 26, 1904, at 2:00 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state, senatorial and congressional convention and such other business as may come before the convention. It having been resolved at a meeting of the executive committee of the republican central committee that each voting precinct in the county be declared a primary district and that primary election or caucus be called for each of said primary districts, it is therefore recommended that primary elections or caucuses be called for each primary district in said county on Friday, March 25th, 1904, at the usual hour. The representatives for each primary district will be one (1) delegate for each twenty-seven votes or major fraction cast for the republican candidate for president in 1900, the several primary districts will thus be entitled to send delegates to the said county convention as follows:

	Votes	Del.
Benton Primary Dist.	83	3
Newport	188	7
Antioch	394	15
Grant	73	3
Avon	295	11
Warren	204	9
Waukegan 1st	407	15
" 2nd "	312	12
" 3rd "	346	13
" 4th "	347	13
" 5th "	216	8
Shields 1st	368	14
" 2nd "	102	4
Libertyville	313	12
Fremont	126	5
Wauconda	192	7
Cuba	157	6
Ela	167	6
Vernon	163	6
W. Deerfield	103	4
Deerfield 1st	215	8
" 2nd "	102	4
" 3rd "	186	7
Total	5136	193

R. D. WYNN, Chairman,
D. T. WEBB, Secretary,
W. A. DEAN, V. C.,
H. W. COOK,
FRED SCHAEFFER.

There are 194 delegates to the convention. Ninety-seven will nominate.

Auction Sales.

Having rented my farm I will sell at auction on my farm located 2½ miles south-east of Antioch and 2 miles west of Hickory, on Saturday, March 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property: 20 cows, 8 new milch, calves by their sides, 12 springers, calves early, 3 two-year-olds, 4 yearlings, 1 bull; 6 horses, 1 gray team, work horses, weight 2300 lbs., 7 and 10 years old, 1 brown mare with foal to coach horse, 1 gray brood mare, 1 sorrel mare 4 years old, 1 sucking colt, truck wagon, milk wagon new, Buck Eye seeder new, X Ray riding plow new, steel land roller new, 2 walking plows, pulverizer, harrow, Deeringmower, Champion binder, spring tooth cultivator, six-shovel cultivator, set bolts, 2 sets double harness, hay rack, wagon box new, hand cart, milk cans, forks, and other small tools, quantity of clover hay in barn, stack clover timothy hay, 2 stacks good corn, 600 bushels good clean oats, 300 bushels corn, 20 bushels seed corn, stack of straw.

Free lunch at noon.

Usual terms.

GEO. BROWN, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auct.

The undersigned having rented his farm will sell at public auction at Solter's Resort, at Grass Lake, on Saturday, March 12, at 1:00 o'clock the following property: 7 head of cattle consisting of 3 milch cows, 3 heifers coming in in May, and 1 bull; 3 horses and 2 colts; 4-inch truck wagon, hay rack, roller, set drags, set double harness for bus, set farm harness, set double surry harness, single harness, single buggy, feed cutter nearly new, 2 cultivators 4 and 6 shovels, corn sheller, plow with pole, bicycle, Singer sewing machine, fanning mill and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Lunch at noon.

Usual terms.

ROBERT SELTER, Prop.

E. R. Wilson, Auct.

Petroleum Traffic.

In the last year imports of Russian petroleum reached the value of \$4,545,800, of which sum \$2,558,500 was for lubricating oil; American petroleum was imported to the value of \$15,893,400, of which amount \$5,267,800 was for lubricating oil. A reduction of the tariff on Russian petroleum was opposed in 1893 by the German government on financial grounds.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELLIS JOHNSON.

Margaret Walker was born April 5th, 1836, at Westville Corners, near Fort Covington, Franklin county, New York. When she was fourteen years of age her parents resolved to try the fortunes of western life. Accordingly they brought their family to Illinois and settled in Cook county. Here Margaret grew to womanhood and on March 16, 1863, was united in marriage to Ellis Johnson. They settled at Home Wood, Ill., where they lived until the spring of 1876, when they removed to their present home near Antioch, Ill. Her husband, three sons, Charles, George and James, and one daughter, Nellie, remain to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. Five grandchildren miss the tender words and loving interest of grandma.

Mrs. Johnson belonged to a family of seven children and is the last one to pass away, her favorite sister having died in December, 1903. The deceased was taken sick December 5th and up to the last week of her sickness was able to be about the house. She was cheerful and happy always, although she was conscious that death was not very far distant. On Tuesday, February 23d, she felt too weak to leave her bed and on Sunday, February 29th, the silent summons came and her spirit passed away.

With the passing of this good woman her family suffers the loss of a most devoted mother and the community loses one who always took a deep interest in every good work. Quiet of disposition, retiring from anything that looked like publicity, Mrs. Johnson found her chief delight in making home a place of peace and comfort. Her home was her kingdom, to which she gave the devotion of an unmeasured love. At this quiet country home the funeral services were held. A large number of friends gathered to pay their tributes of respect. Interment was at the Hickory cemetery. In their deep grief the friends are assured of the sympathy of all who know them.

Notice of Final Report.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.
LAKE COUNTY, ss.
In the County Court of Lake County, in the matter of the estate of Riley M. Olcott, deceased. To L. M. Olcott, E. W. Olcott, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. Hattie Phillips, Mrs. Eugene Evans, Dennis Putnam, Mamie Putnam, and Thomas Putnam, heirs at law, legatees and devisees of said Riley M. Olcott, deceased. You are hereby notified that the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Angeline Olcott, deceased, will on the 4th day of April A. D. 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day in the County Court room in the Court House in the City of Waukegan, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, present to said County Court the final report and accounting of the said Angeline Olcott, deceased, executor of the last will and testament of Riley M. Olcott, deceased, and ask to have the same approved and apply for her discharge.

J. J. BURKE, Executor of the last will and testament of Angeline Olcott, deceased.
Dated March 3, 1904. 27w5

Adjudication Notice.

Public Notice is hereby given that the subscriber executor of the last will and testament of Abraham F. Herman, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of April next, 1904, when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

MINNIE HERMAN, Executor.
Waukegan, Feb. 8, 1904. 27w6

State of Illinois, ss.

LAKE COUNTY, ss.

In the County Court of Lake County. In the matter of the application of William J. White, conservator of Hannah Parker, for leave to sell real estate.

Public notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a decree of sale entered in the above entitled cause at the February Term, A. D. 1904, of said Court, the undersigned, William J. White, conservator of Hannah Parker, petitioner in said cause, will, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1904, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east door of the court house in the city of Waukegan, County of Lake and State of Illinois, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, to-wit: Commencing at the quarter section stake on the west side of section twenty-nine (29), township forty-six (46) range ten (10) east of the third principal meridian, and running thence east forty (40) chains to the center stake of said section; thence south twenty-one (21) chains; thence north eighty-five and one-half (85½) degrees west forty (40) chains and nine (9) links; thence north seventeen (17) chains and eighty-six (86) links to the place of beginning, containing ninety-seven (97) acres and sixteen one-hundredths (16-100) of an acre, more or less, subject to a mortgage from Hannah Parker to James Wilton, recorded in said county in book 112 of mortgages page 218, for fourteen hundred dollars.

Dated February 6, 1904.

WILLIAM J. WHITE, Conservator as aforesaid.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats—	30285c
Corn—70 lbs. ear.	
Hay	\$6 00 @ \$10 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	18 00
Middlings	20 00
Gluten	30 00
Oil meal, per 100 lbs.	1 65
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 35
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	4 75
Hogs—Dressed	6 75
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	10c
Ducks	9c
Geese	8 1/2c
Chickens—Live weight	6

The Secret Dispatch

By JAMES GRANT

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"Nay, if he was to perish thus, suspicion might too readily fall upon me; for he is a favorite officer of the Empress, and of Weymann, too. My plan is this: I may get the dispatch to-night in your castle."

"And if not?"

"Then I shall again lure and mislead Balgonie, and bring him here in the night."

"What then?" asked the woodman, doggedly.

"Hush! I will be, Paulovitch. We shall drag and drown him; thus shall he die without a wound. I will take back the dispatch to Novgorod, and you can carry the body on his horse to St. Petersburg, where a sum will be given you for finding it. The poor stranger, they will say, has perished amid our keen Russian frosts, and that will be all. Nicholas Paulovitch, the carcass will be well worth twenty roubles to thee."

"And thy fifty?"

"You shall receive when the affair is over, and when you come to me at Novgorod, where I am quartered."

"By the bones of my tribe, I am with you, Podatchekine!" exclaimed the half-breed with ferocious joy. Then they shook heartily their hard and dingy hands—hands that had wrought many a deed of merciless cruelty.

A few minutes more and these worthy compatriots had separated.

There was a third person who had overheard the first savage plot, and who felt his heart stirred with pity and terror for Balgonie, who he judged to be a silver kopeck at Krejko but yesterday—the gypsy girl, Olga Paulowna, the sister of Nicholas Paulovitch; and she resolved to baffle both conspirators if she could.

CHAPTER IV.

Corporal Podatchekine was an admirable specimen of his own type of Russian. His thick black scrubby hair was cut straight across the forehead in a line with the eyebrows, and at each side it hung perpendicularly down below the ears, and was, moreover, cut square across the neck behind; and he kept alternately scratching and smoothing his rugged front, nervously and assiduously, when he removed his fur Cossack cap; and, full of affected concern, even to exhibiting tears in his small, cunning eyes, presented himself to Natalie Mierowna next morning, and besought her to have him "conducted to the chamber of his brave, his beloved captain, his comrade and brother, who, he now learned, seriously ill, helpless and delirious"—and, in fact, just as the cunning corporal wished him to be.

There he found Balgonie, certainly too ill and weak either to recognize him or understand what he was about; so the faithful Cossack made a rapid and skillful investigation of all the officer's pockets for the dispatch. Not a vestige of it was to be found.

"What can he have done with it?" muttered the bewildered corporal; "can he have lost it in the river, or swallowed it?"

The truth is that Natalie Mierowna had her doubts about the fidelity of Podatchekine, and even of some of her own domestics, and aware of the risk run by the stranger if he lost a dispatch of the empress, she had, prior to the introduction of the corporal, secured the document, and at that moment it was hidden in her own fair bosom and she could secure it in a safer place. Poor Natalie! Alas, she little knew its contents, and the horrors they were yet to produce.

Baffled thus in his attempt to secure it, there was no resource for the faithful warrior of the steppes now but to take up his quarters which he was nothing loath to do, at the Castle of the Louga, and there quietly await the recovery or the death, he cared not which, of Balgonie; and to concert further measures with the huge gypsy, Nicholas Paulovitch, whom he saw daily.

It was no feverish dream of Balgonie that Natalie Mierowna had been hovering about his bedside; for she and her cousin Mariolizza had been his special nurses.

In less than three days the feverish delirium subsided, sense completely returned, and the young captain appeared to be laboring under a species of influenza.

"My dispatch!" he frequently said aloud—"I must be gone with my dispatch!"

"Might it not be entrusted to Corporal Podatchekine?" asked Natalie one morning, as she personally gave him his warm and soothing drink with her own hand, Katinka, the maid, standing demurely by with a silver salver.

"Impossible, Hiosphozo, for so I may call you; an officer alone can carry a dispatch for the empress. Its contents are most urgent; this delay, over which I have no control, may be visited by royal disfavor, even punishment; and I fear that the air of Tobolsk or Arkutsk would ill suit a Scotsman's lungs, Natalie Mierowna."

"Yes, tally here you must," she said with a smile, the beauty of which proved very bewildering; "the Louga is coated with ice this morning, but not so thick, however, that it might not be broken by throwing a stone from her; but to travel yet would only kill you, Carl Ivanovitch, and cannot be thought of just now."

Then she glided away, with her beaming smile, her white hands and taper arms, her rustling dress of scarlet silk trimmed with snowy miniver, and all the sense of perfume that pervaded her. Natalie sighed wearily yet pleasantly, and half thought that beautiful figure a dream, as he turned on his soft and luxurious pillow and marveled whether his past or his present existence was the real one.

CHAPTER V.

Charles Balgonie, son of John Balgonie of Strathearn, had come into the world during that which was perhaps the most stupid, lifeless and impoverished era of Scottish existence, the middle of the reign of George II.

By the early death of his parents, Charles had been cast, in his extreme

boyhood, upon the tender mercies of a bachelor uncle, Mr. Gamaliel Balgonie, a hard-hearted, grasping, avaricious merchant in Dundee.

In the lovely vale of Strathearn stood the home of Charles Balgonie. On the death of his parents his small paternal estate of a few hundred per annum would have become his inheritance, but the relation before mentioned—the paternal uncle, Gamaliel, suddenly produced a will, by which, to the profound astonishment of all, the entire estate was left to him as a return for certain loans and sums advanced to the deceased, of which, however, no proof could be found; but it was a veritable deathbed will, written accurately by a notary, and duly signed.

Though tremulous and shaky, strangely so—and rather unlike the usual signature of the deceased laird, three men there were, accounted good, worthy and religious men, who solemnly deposed to having seen "the hand of the dead man pen those words."

It was a case which made some noise in those days, because thirty-six hours after the alleged signature was given John Balgonie died.

The law of Scotland requires that, after framing and signing such a deed, the testator must have been able to go once at least to church or market. How it came to pass we know not now, but the dispute, though without a basis, was brought before the supreme court by some friends of the orphan, for there were not a few persons in Strathearn who alleged that John Balgonie's hand had certainly traced the signature which was sworn to so solemnly as his—but had done so after death; the pen being placed in the fingers of the corpse, which were guided by those of the pious and worthy merchant of Dundee, who wanted his nephew's little patrimony in aid of certain speculations of his own.

Pending a decision, the bereaved boy was removed to the busy town on Tay-side, and was left to solace his sorrows at school, prior, as he supposed, to becoming a dealer in his affectionate uncle's counting house, when the last of his slender inheritance had been frittered away in the fangs of the law.

One day his worthy uncle Gam returned to Edinburgh by the packet. The case had been decided against him, and the court was about to name trustees to look after the estate of the orphan boy. Mr. Gamaliel Balgonie was unusually grave, stern and abstracted; but he deliberately seated himself at his desk, and while humming, as was his wont, a verse of a psalm, he penned a letter addressed to the captain of a vessel then lying in the harbor, and gave it to his nephew for immediate delivery, desiring him to wait for the answer.

The boy, then in his fifteenth year, started on his errand with alacrity. He soon found the ship, which was moored at some distance from the shore, with her fore-penns loose, to indicate that she was ready for sea; yet Charles had no suspicion of the trap into which he was running or the cruel fate that awaited him.

The skipper, a rough, surly and brutal looking man, eyed the boy keenly, while tearing the letter into minute fragments, after he had perused it, with a grim smile of satisfaction. He then went to a locker, where he poured out a glass of milk.

"Drink that, my lad," said he, "while I write an answer to your uncle." Charles drained the glass; but scarcely had he done so when the cabin seemed to be whirling round him; he thought that he was becoming senseless, and was in the act of staggering toward a little cabin stairs when he was felled to the floor by a blow from the skipper's heavy hand—a blow dealt cruelly and unsparringly.

He recovered consciousness some time after, to find himself—stiff, sore and bloody, from a wound in the temple—lying on deck in the moonlight, with some twenty-five other boys, several of whom were in the same state of stupor in which they had been brought on board. To his horror and dismay, Charles now found that the ship was at sea, and running between the dangerous reef known as Bell Rock and the flat sandy shore of Barrie; and that, through the machinations of Uncle Gamaliel, he had been lured into the hands of one of the most notorious plantation crimps that ever infested the Scottish coast, Captain Zachariah Coffin of New England, whose craft, the *Piscatona*, was a letter of marque, carrying twelve six-pounders and fighting her own way.

After this the *Piscatona* was hauled up, in order to go north about five boys. Storms came on when the *Piscatona* entered the Pentland Firth, and four days after Dunnet Head with its flinty brow, 400 feet in height, had vanished into the "wrack and mist atern," a sudden cry of fire caused every heart to thrill on board the lawless vessel.

Whether an act of treachery or not, it was impossible to ascertain; but it had broken out near the ship's magazine, to which it communicated with frightful rapidity, for suddenly, while the crew were all running fore and aft with buckets, a dreadful explosion seemed to rend the *Piscatona* in two. Half of the main deck was blown away with two of the boats. A whirlwind of fragments flew in every direction, and then the flames shot into the air in scorching volumes.

Discipline, or such a system of it as Zachariah Coffin maintained on board, was totally at an end. Some of the crew lowered the only remaining boat and fought like wild beasts for possession of it, knocking each other into the water without mercy. Captain Coffin cocked his pistols at the gangway, shot one man dead and swore that he would kill the next man who dared to precede him; but he was struck from behind by an iron marline spike and, falling, together with his savage dog, into the flaming gulf that yawned amidships, was seen no more.

Some of the crew ultimately pushed off the boat; others sprang overboard and held on to the spar and booms. But these perished miserably after being half scorched. Some were crushed to death by the falling yards and masts. Many

held on to the fore and main chains, till these became so unbearably hot that they had to drop off, with screams of despair—when they sank, faint, weary and helpless, to the bottom at last.

How it all happened Charles Balgonie never knew. But hours after the whole affair was over and the detested *Piscatona* had burned down to her waterline and sank, leaving all the sea around her discolored and covered with floating pieces of charred wood and the buoyant parts of her cargo, he found himself adrift in the wide and stormy Pentland Firth, but wedged with comparative safety in a large fragment of the fore-top, to which, the yard being still attached by the sling, a certain amount of steadiness was given; yet his heart leaped painfully such time when the fragment of wreck rose on the summit of a green glassy wave or went surging down into the dark and watery trough between.

To add to the terrors of his lonely situation, the sun had sunk amid gloomy purple clouds and a rainy night was drawing on. Half drowned, the poor boy soon became faint and exhausted, and would seem to have dropped into a species of stupor, for when roused by the sound of strange voices he found himself close by a great and towering ship, which lay to, on the right in the wind's eye with her mainyard aback and her gunports and hammock nettings full of weather beaten faces, gazing at him with eagerness and curiosity in the twilight, while a boat was lowered and pulled steadily toward him by six sailors clad in dark green.

She proved to be a Russian fifty-gun ship, the *Anne Ivanowna*, commanded by Thomas Mackenzie, one of the many Scottish admirals who have bravely carried the Russian flag in the Baltic and the Black sea.

His youthful countryman became his protegee. The worthy admiral sought to make a sailor of Charles, but the latter had seen quite enough of the sea while on board the *Piscatona*, and while he was clinging like a limpet or barnacle to the piece of drifting wreck; so he became a soldier, and served under General Ochterlony, of Gurney, in the Regiment of Smolensko, where as a cadet his superior smartness, intelligence and education, not less than his courage, soon distinguished him among his thick-skirted Russian comrades. Thus in less than ten years he became, as we find him, Captain Carl Ivanovitch Balgonie, the most trusted aide-de-camp of Lieutenant General Weymann, commander-in-chief of the city and district of St. Petersburg.

CHAPTER VI.

"You can never know, Ivanovitch Balgonie, how much I pined you!"

"You, lady?" was the joyful response.

"That is, I and Mariolizza," said Natalie Mierowna, slightly blushing, "when we found you sunk on a fever bed in a foreign land, so far from your country, your friends, your mother perhaps, you are young enough, I think, to miss her still at such a time, although a soldier."

"Far, indeed, in many ways!" replied Balgonie, with a bitter smile, as he thought of Uncle Gam, or perhaps it was illness that had weakened him. "I have a country, to which it is more than probable I shall never return; but father, mother or friends I have none there—all who loved me once have gone to the silent grave before me."

"All?"

"Yes, lady." "But you are making many friends in Russia," said Mariolizza cheerfully; "there are my cousin, Basil Mierowitz, and my brother, Apollo Usakoff, who both, I know, love you as a brother."

"True, and most grateful am I to them for their regard, for both are polished gentlemen. I have old General Weymann, too, though I know not what he will think of this delay in delivering the imperial dispatch."

"Alas, that most tiresome dispatch!" exclaimed Natalie. "But I forgot," she added, with a curl of her short upper lip, "there was a currier on the errands of the Empress Catherine would need seven-league boots, or the carpet of the prince in the fairy tale, which transported the owner at a wish."

"I wish, cousin," said Mariolizza, glancing timidly around.

But no one was near, save Corporal Podatchekine, who was at a little distance on the terrace, when this conversation took place two days after Balgonie became convalescent, and fully a week since the night of peril on which he swam to London.

"I cannot describe to you, ladies, the relief that came to my mind in discovering that it had neither been lost nor stolen, but was safe."

"In Natalie's bosom!" said Mariolizza, laughing.

(To be continued.)

NEW WAY TO RAISE BABIES.

Hospital Managers Have Devised an Eminent Successful Method.

Hospital methods are adopted more each year in the private treatment of babies—the methods, that is to say, of the superior modern hospital conducted under the best medical supervision. The cradle is doomed and all its rocking memories. The child lies upon its bed and is not picked up and carried about the room even when it yells. Visitors and relatives are no longer encouraged to pound it in the ribs, pinch its chin or transfer microbes to its lips. This strictness is laughed at by rascal outsiders and resented by critics of the old time regime, which, like every other fossil, is attributed to nature, no doubt, with justice, but without relevance.

Actually, this intelligent treatment of infancy is doing much to check nervousness in our children, to protect them from bad habits and needless excursions and to make them self-reliant. Babyhood, indeed, is the best conducted age at present. When the child grows older it meets undoubted loss in the substitution of nurse's for mother's care, a tendency encouraged by the new activities of women and by city life. At the beginning, however, the first weeks and months of his existence, when change and development are more rapid than at any other period, the human being has never had such decent treatment as it is the happy fashion to bestow upon him now. He is treated for his own welfare instead of for the amusement of his friends.—Collier's Weekly.

Mixed Up.

At a trial in a German court a man appeared as a witness.

"Your name?" asked the judge. "Vell, I calls myself Fritz but may be so, I don't know if it is Henrich. You see, Mr. Judge, dat mine moder she haf two little boys; one of them was me and one was mine proder, and tader was myself; I don't know which, and my moder, she don't know too; and one of us was named Fritz, and tader Henrich, or one Henrich and tader Fritz. I don't know which it was, and one of us got died, and my moder she could never tell which it was, me or min brother who got died. So you see, Mr. Judge, I don't know whether I am Fritz or Henrich, and my moder she don't know."

The Most Common Disease.

Yorktown, Ark., Feb. 20th.—Leland Williamson, D. O., a successful and clever local physician, says:

"There is scarcely another form of disease a physician is called upon so often to treat as Kidney Disease. I invariably prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills and am not disappointed in their effect, for they are always reliable. I could mention many cases in which I have used this medicine with splendid success; for example, I might refer to the case of Mr. A. H. Cole.

"Age 31, greatly emaciated, some fever, great pain, and pressure over region of kidneys, urine filled with pus or corruption and very foul smelling and passed some blood. Directed to drink a great deal of water, gave brisk purgative and Dodd's Kidney Pills. The pills were continued regularly for three weeks, especially if patient felt any pain in region of kidneys. Cured completely and patient performed his duties as farm laborer in four weeks."

Dr. Williamson has been a regular practitioner for over twenty years and an unqualified endorsement of Dodd's Kidney Pills is certainly a wonderful tribute to this remedy.

It is no use to pretend that hard luck does not take the manhood out of a man; when he has an inferior part in life to play he begins to look the part, and he looks the superior part when he has that to play.—W. D. Howells in "Letters Home."

Cataract Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, and sets directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Cataract Cure is the perfect cure for cataract, and the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Cataract. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

OTOES HAVE QUEER TASTES.

Indians that Eat Pond Lily Seeds and Find Pleasant Flavors.

Some of the Indian tribes of the West have strange preferences in the matter of food. Nearly all regard dog meat as a delicacy and serve it at their feasts to guests of honor. Matt Dubr, an Oklahoma Indian authority, visited the Otoe tribe near Red Fork recently, and these are some of his comments:

"The Otoe dancing hall is a fit place for heathen to worship in. It is a horribly decorated round house. The orchestra consisted of one thing, by them called a drum. Pounding with a sledge hammer on the bottom of an empty pork barrel would make just as doleful noises.

"The pagan religious services last week were suddenly and roughly disturbed by a redskin spying a jack rabbit in the distance. Most of the Indians forgot their worship and chased the long-eared scamp. They pursued it for about four hours, when the cunning animal took refuge in the thickets on the margins of Red Fork Creek.

"Lots of the Otoe squaws are now gathering the seeds of pond lilies and dig the nicely tasting roots of the famous plants. Large quantities of the tender pond lily pods are gathered when green and are boiled and greatly relished. Polecat venison appears to be one of the favorite meats eaten by the Otoes. They never eat opossum or eels and give pretty good heathen reasons for their repugnance to or veneration of these creatures.

"Faw-Faw, chief of the Otoes, dressed in costly civilized apparel, a huge turkey feather adorns his enormous louchet and each of his cheeks has a large blue star tattooed therein."

DOCTOR'S COFFEE

And His Daughter Matched Him.

Coffee drinking troubled the family of a physician of Grafton, W. Va., who describes the situation briefly:

"Having suffered quite a while from vertigo, palpitation of the heart and many other derangements of the nervous system and finding no relief from usual methods of treatment, I thought to see how much there was in the Postum argument against coffee.

"So I resorted to Postum, cutting off the coffee, and to my surprise and satisfaction have found entire relief from all my sufferings, proving conclusively the baneful effect of coffee and the way to be rid of it.

"I have found Postum completely takes the place of coffee both in flavor and in taste. It is becoming more popular every day with many of our people and is having great demand here.

"My daughter, Mrs. Long, has been a sufferer for a long time from attacks of acute indigestion. By the dismissal of coffee and using Postum in its place she has obtained complete relief.

"I have also heard from many others who have used your Postum very favorable accounts of its good effects.

"I prescribe Postum in place of coffee in a great many cases and I believe that upon its merits Postum will come into general use." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look for the famous little book "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

The Colonel's Lamentation Grew.

In a certain skirmish a Colonel (general he came to call himself) got a slight scratch on his leg. The wound was a matter of great glory to him, and he nursed it through after days, growing lazier with every year, that the memory of his bravery might be ever near him.

One day, late in his life, as he sat nursing his leg and pondering the glorious past, a young man, visiting the family for the first time, approached and sympathetically remarked:

"Lame, general?"

"Yes, sir," after a pause, and with inexpressible solemnity, "I am lame."

"Been riding, sir?"

"No," with rebuking sternness, "I have not been riding."

"Ah! Slipped on the ice, general?"

"No, sir," with actual ferocity.

"Perhaps, then, you have sprained your ankle, sir?"

"With a painful slowness the old man lifted his pet leg in both hands, set it carefully on the floor, rose slowly from his chair, and looking down upon the unfortunate youth with mingled pity and wrath, burst forth in the sublimity of rage:

"Go read the history of your country, you puppy!"—London Tit-Bits.

Billion Dollar Grass.

When we introduced this remarkable grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quickest, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village post-office, at the cemetery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 10 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

Then comes Bromus Inermis, than which there is no better grass or better permanent hay producer on earth. Grows wherever soil is found. Then the farmer talks about Salzer's "Deane's," which will produce 100 stocks from one kernel of seed, 11 feet high, in 100 days, rich in nutrition and greedily eaten by cattle, hogs, etc., and is good for 80 tons of green food per acre.

Victoria Rape, which can be grown at 25c a ton, and Speltz at 20c a bushel, both great food for cattle, also come in for their share in the discussion.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c

IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their big catalogues and lots of farm seed samples free.

(C. N. U.)

Perthout Inquiry

"I never use any of the butter sold in the markets on my table," remarked the landlady of a hash factory. "This butter came from my uncle's dairy in Michigan."

"That reminds me," joined the irrelevant bonder, "that physical exercise is a great thing. I suppose this butter acquired its wonderful strength by walking all the way, did it not?"

Many School Children Are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, more and regular sleep, and Destroy Worms. Sold by all druggists or by mail, 50c. Sample mailed FREE. Address ALLEN S. OLNEY, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Quiet Tip

Even the worm will turn, 'tis said, And if we'll he'll say not a word, But will take another turn in bed, And thereby avoid the early bird.

We are never without a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption in our house.—Mrs. E. M. Swazey, Wakita, Okla., April 17, 1901.

The government of Spain is to open fourteen agricultural schools in various parts of the Peninsula.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

The turbine will as surely displace the reciprocating engine as the screw has displaced the paddle.

FITS Permanently Cured, Nerve and Rheumatism after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. REFUSE TO BE DECEIVED BY IMITATIONS. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 601 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Germany's best customer is Great Britain.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for Children (which softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic). 25 cents a bottle.

STAM CHROMIA, the new color fast dye, is the best for all purposes. Write for sample and full particulars. Address: ALLEN S. OLNEY, Le Roy, N. Y.

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DOCTORS FALL IN LINE

Practicing Physicians recognize the unflinching reliability of Doan's Kidney Pills by prescribing them for Backache, Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary Disorders. A tribute won by no other Proprietary Medicine. Four cases cited from "Notes of His Practice," by Dr. Leand Williamson, of Yorktown, Ark.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

YORKTOWN, ARK., March 1, 1904.

Gentlemen—I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in this section for ten years. This is a very sickly climate, on the Bayou Bartholomew, near the Arkansas River. It is particularly malarious and miasmatic; we meet with many and various abnormal conditions of the human family, prominent among the cases in which I have been called upon to prescribe is kidney disease. Many of these disorders manifest themselves by pains in the back, often extending to other parts of the body; sometimes headache is present, caused by uræmic or chronic acid poisoning, soreness in region of kidneys, cloudy, thickened and foul-smelling urine, discharges of pus or corruption; inflammation of the kidneys, extending to the bladder, is caused by excess of uric acid and decomposition of the urine. Hemorrhage is sometimes met with, caused by high state of inflammation or coagulation.

There is no class of diseases a doctor is called oftener to treat than the variety of kidney diseases, in many of which the patient will have chills or rigors, followed by fever, a result of the kidneys failing to eliminate the uric acid poison from the system. Such cases require the kidneys restored to their natural functions, then the poison and foreign substances are removed—shock to the nervous system averted, and natural health restored.

I have, for some time, been using Doan's Kidney Pills in these many manifestations and with uniform success, curing most cases. I can further say that even in hopeless cases where they have waited too long, Doan's Kidney Pills afford much relief and prolong life. I can recommend the pills in conditions of excessive or deficient secretion of urine, as also in convalescence from swamp-fever and malarial attacks, as verified by the following cases in my practice.

CASE 1.

TILOS, ORELL, Dear, Ark., age 60. Pain in back for several weeks, then chills, irregular sometimes, severe rigors followed by fever, changing to purgative of calomel and podoph, and Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking four boxes of the pills, patient was cured and enjoying good health for one of his age.

CASE 2.

MRS. SMITH, Tarry, Ark., age 29, mother of four children. Had female complaint and kidney trouble, manifested by pain in back and urine irregular; sometimes very clear, changing to cloudy, and with much sediment on standing in chamber. Gave local treatment for female complaint and prescribed Doan's Pills; after using six boxes she regards herself as cured.

CASE 3.

BROWN EAKS, Wynne, Ark., age 21. Had severe case of malarial fever, malaria or swamp fever. Gave necessary liver medicine, calomel and podoph, and morphine, to relieve pain, and ordered Doan's Pills for the high state of congestion and inflammation of the kidneys. Recovery resulted in two weeks. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills to be continued until the kidneys were thoroughly strengthened and all pain in back subsided.

CASE 4.

ELIJAH ELLIOTT, Tarry, Ark., age 34. Pain in back and legs and headache. Urine cloudy, sometimes bloody. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking several boxes pain subsided—urine became normal, or natural, and patient able to resume his work.

These are a few of the typical cases in which I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. In a great many instances I use them alone with curative results, while with some others indicated remedies are associated.

I believe that by the judicious use of Doan's Pills many serious complications are arrested and many hopeless and incurable cases of Bright's disease prevented.

I have often found that one box of the pills is all that is required to effect a cure, but in some cases I continue their use until all symptoms are entirely absent and the cure effectual and permanent.

A free trial of this great Kidney and Bladder Specific can be obtained by addressing, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The regular size is 50 cents per box. If not for sale by your druggist or dealer, will be sent by mail, charges prepaid, on receipt of price.

Dr. Leand Williamson
YORKTOWN, ARK.

For Man For Over 60 years For Horses

Mexican Mustang Liniment
Has been the STANDARD REMEDY
for curing
aches and injuries

For Cattle For Poultry

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.

THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC

10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP. BEST FOR THE BOWELS

GOOD SEEDS
BEST Ever Grown.
Cheap

Illustrated catalogues sent free. A great lot of extra large seeds, new sorts, presented free with every order. Some sorts onions only 50c per lb. Other seeds, equally low. 20 years a seed grower and dealer and all customers satisfied. No old seeds. New, fresh and reliable every year. Write for big FREE catalogue.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

The FREE Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA
are the Star Attractions for 1904.

Millions of acres of magnificent grain and grazing lands to be had on a free gift, or by purchase from railway companies, Land Corporations, etc.

GREGORY'S SEEDS
J. J. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

OLD PEOPLE
are not in a physical condition to experiment. You can't afford it. That is why we recommend

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin
(LAXATIVE)

for old people. It acts upon the kidneys, liver and bowels, and if you keep those three organs in good condition you are sure to feel well. It's guaranteed by your druggist at 50c and \$1.00.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

Heart
DISEASE CURED AT HOME

To prove the extraordinary power of the Heart Cure, Dr. J. H. Smith, of Chicago, Ill., has operated the Heart Cure on a large number of cases of Heart Disease, and the results are so remarkable that he has been able to cure many cases of Heart Disease, and the results are so remarkable that he has been able to cure many cases of Heart Disease.

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS
THE MIEZT AND WEIS OIL AND GAS ENGINES

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

FLAMES CAUSE FIVE MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE.

Worst Conflagration in the City's History—Many Big Firms in the Business District Burned Out—Dynamite Used as at Baltimore.

Property worth \$5,000,000 was converted into ashes Friday in the heart of Rochester, N. Y., and only the shrapnel of a strong wind prevented such a calamity as the recent one at Baltimore. A number of the largest business structures in the heart of the city were destroyed. Buffalo, sixty-nine miles west, and Syracuse were called upon for aid and responded as fast as possible under severe weather conditions which made it difficult to carry fire apparatus by rail.

The fire is reported to have started in the basement of the Rochester Dry Goods Company at 430 n. m. A fuse connected with the electric motor that runs the elevator blew out, and the next moment flames were rushing up the elevator shaft. In a few minutes the building was in flames. The fire spread to the Walker shoe store, and this building was gutted. Thence it spread to the rear of the Granite building on Division street. This huge building, the upper stories of which were occupied by hundreds of professional men, was gutted from the basement to the tenth floor. The Cox building, which fronts St. Paul street, on the corner of Division street, soon was doomed. There were several explosions in this building.

The firemen used dynamite early in the morning, but the use of explosives soon was abandoned. A part of the Kiley building, occupied by the Rochester Dry Goods Company, fell into the street, carrying with it a mass of burning timbers, brick and plaster. Trolley wires broke and eight firemen narrowly escaped injury. The fire zone was guarded by large details of policemen.

The firemen worked under extreme difficulties. The extreme cold this winter had frozen many of the water mains, and for the last two weeks the firemen had been engaged in thawing out the pipes. Because of the lack of proper apparatus this work was slow.

The fire started so early in the morning that few people were on the street, but by 6 o'clock there were thousands crowding the scene. The explosions of dynamite to check the spread of the flames added to the thunder caused by falling walls.

DICK GETS HANNA'S SEAT.

Nominated for Both the Unexpired and Regular Terms.
Gen. Charles Dick was nominated by acclamation for both the unexpired and regular terms for United States Senator



GEN. CHARLES DICK.

from Ohio, to succeed the late Senator Hanna, at the caucus of the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature. The name of Gen. Dick was the only one presented. As the Republicans have a large majority in both branches Gen. Dick's election was assured and the balloting was only a formality.

The Comic Side of The News

However, eggs are not yet worth their weight in radium.

Manchuria is big enough to furnish a graveyard for a good many military reputations.

Some of the powers may yet have to go to war with China to make it keep the peace.

While the Japanese are vegetarians, they do not object to bear meat on special occasions.

With most of the wires down in Manchuria this should be the opportunity of the wireless man's life.

Russia by this time has got over the notion that it can smack Japan with one hand tied behind its back.

Since Korea is bound by treaty to protect the United States government from overthrow, the latter ought to feel pretty safe.

A COMRADE OF GENERAL GRANT

Says: "I Do Not Believe Pe-ru-na Has a Superior for Catarrh."



BENJAMIN F. HAWKES

Benjamin F. Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., is One of the Three Living Comrades of General Grant in His Cadet Days at West Point.

In a recent letter from 611 G St., S. W., Washington, D. C., this venerable gentleman says of Peruna: "I have tried Peruna after having tried in vain other remedies for catarrh, and I can say without reservation that I never felt a symptom of relief until I had given Peruna the simple trial that its advocates advise. I do not believe it has a superior, either as a remedy for catarrh or as a tonic for the depressed and exhausted condition which is one of the effects of the disease."

ISAAC BROOK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brook says: "Peruna exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I

have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of the grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that it gripped was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for a grippé, and found it to be just the thing."

Pe-ru-na Used in the Family for Years.
Mrs. E. West, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., writes: "We have used Peruna in our family for a number of years and when I say that it is a fine medicine for catarrh and colds, I know what I am talking about. I have taken it every spring and fall for four years and find that it keeps me robust, strong, with splendid appetite, and free from any illness. A few years ago it cured me of catarrh of the stomach, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am very much pleased with Peruna. I am 87 years old."

INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.

Western Canada Will Soon Become the Supply Depot for Wheat for Great Britain.

During the past year about 50,000 Americans went from the United States to Canada. Most of these settled upon farm lands, and the writer is informed by agents of the Canadian Government that the greatest success has followed the efforts of nearly all. To their friends on this side of the boundary line the fullest assurance is given of the prosperity that is in store for them. There will always be a splendid market for all the grain, cattle and other produce that can be raised in Western Canada, and with the advantages offered of a free homestead of 160 acres of land, and other lands which may be bought cheaply, an excellent climate, splendid school system, educational advantages of the best, what more is required? The husbandman gets more return for his money than in any other country in the world.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the Corn Exchange, London, England, Colonel Montgomery, V. D., made several important statements.

"The function (he said) which you have just been assisting in connection with a kindred association has doubtless shown you the importance of the provision trade of Liverpool in its relationship with the Dominion and the enormous possibilities of the future development of that trade. Well, the grain trade of Liverpool has interests with Canada no less important than those of the provision trade. When it is borne in mind that 80 per cent of the breadstuffs of this great country

has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that of the wheat we import from Russia, India, the Pacific and the length and breadth of the United States, none gives more general satisfaction, none is more generally appreciated, than that raised in the Province of Manitoba. We cannot get enough of it, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are before us dozens of millers who hunger for it. This is not the time to enter into statistical questions, but we look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply. I think I may, with justifiable pride, remind you that this is the chief grain market of the British Empire, and through its excellent geographical position, as well as through the enterprise of its millers, it is now the second milling center in the world."

Send to any authorized Canadian Government Agent for copy of Atlas and information as to railway rate, etc.

A Courting Incident.
One Sunday a young man called on his best girl. After they had talked until they could not think of any more to say he declared his intention of kissing her. She was very indignant and said she would tell her father if he did. Remembering the old saying that "Pain heart never won fair lady,"

the young man dared and succeeded in planting a fairly respectable kiss somewhere behind her ear. The young woman arose hastily and walked into the other room.

"Pa," she said, "Mr. Smith wants to see your new gun."

"All right!" said the old man, delighted with the chance of showing off his new gun. Taking it from the rack, he stepped into the drawing-room. The young man broke four windows in getting out, and when last seen he was still running bareheaded down the road.

80 Bu. Macdonald Wheat Per A.
Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. it is a tremendous crop, yielding in good land 80 bushels per acre, and in dry, arid lands, such as are found in Montana, Idaho, the Dakotas, Colorado, etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bushels. This Wheat and Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalogue, alone worth \$100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. (C. N. U.)

Eastor for Them.
Bobbie—The cable to Alaska ought to make it easier for the gold hunters to get money.

Slobbs—I fail to see how.

Bobbie—They can send home for it now.—Philadelphia Record.

A little soda put into the water in which dried beans are soaked will expedite the process wonderfully without influencing the flavor of the beans.

S. N. U. No. 10-1904

ALABASTINE
The Durable Wall Coating.
Won't Rub Off.
WHY?
Because it cements to, and is not stuck on the wall with decaying, animal glue, as are the various so-called "wall finishes," which are kalsomines sold under fanciful names.
You can apply Alabastine.

ALABASTINE
The Only Sanitary and Permanent Wall Coating
ALABASTINE is not a disease-breeding, hot water glue wall finish, furnishing a lodgment and harbor-ground for disease germs; it is a natural, rock-based composition, in white and many exquisitely beautiful tints; in powder form, ready for use by simply mixing with cold water. Anyone can brush it on.
ALABASTINE cements to walls, destroys disease germs and vermin, and never rubs off or scales. Other wall coatings, under fanciful names, and usually mixed with hot water, are unwholesome kalsomines, stuck on the wall with glue, which soon rots, nourishes germs of deadly disease, rubs and scales, spoiling walls, clothing and furniture. When it is necessary to refresh, the old coats must be washed off—an expensive, nasty, disagreeable job, making the rooms damp and unfit to live in.
When walls are once coated with Alabastine, succeeding coats may be applied, year after year, without washing the walls, thus saving great expense and annoyance.
Hot and Cold Water Kalsomines Have No Merit
Some dealers try to sell them, buying them cheap, and trying to sell on Alabastine's demand until such time as their customers learn of the imposition.
THEY ARE WORTHLESS PREPARATIONS
If you cannot buy Alabastine of your hardware, paint or drug dealer, refuse all imitations, and write us. We will tell you where you can get Alabastine without delay, or sell it to you direct. \$500.00 GIVEN AWAY. Write for particulars.
Leaflet of dainty hints on decorating, and our artists' up-to-date ideas on beautifying the home, free. Buy Alabastine only in packages, properly labeled.
Alabastine Company GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
and 105 Water St., New York City.

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger, Double
Circulation in Western Lake County, than
Any Paper Published in the State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The Illinois supreme court has recently decided a new and novel question, one in which every saloon keeper in the state is interested. The decision is to the effect that an order from a parent to sell liquor to a minor must be specific and definite and state the exact amount. An order must be given for each sale. A general order is not good. The case was that of the people against Fred Hammer of Paxton for selling liquors to minors on order from parents. The statute gives the liquor dealer permission to sell to minors on order from parents. Mr. Hammer presented to the court written orders which did not state the amount or kind to be sold. The circuit court, the appellate court and finally the supreme court held that these orders were illegal and that it is against general public policy to permit dram shops to sell to minors on orders unlimited.

Suppose Japan should win the Eastern war and should then seize China and marshal under her banners 200,000,000 brown and yellow men. Mohammedans or pagans. Suppose she should then dominate Asia from the Arctic to the Indian ocean, and verify the boast of Tamerlane. Would it be a good thing for the white man and the christian.

Engineer Speaker Cannon is driving legislation along under a full head of steam, with Hemenway sitting serenely on the safety valve. Appropriation bills are going at double quick. Neither party sees any particular advantages in more long speeches, so adjournment may be reached in a month or two.

Indiana is ambitious to furnish all the Vice Presidents that are needed. The republican friends of Fairbanks declare that his is the name to conjure with and the democrats have cast Mr. Miers to sustain the role of Barkis. Both parties assume that the head of the ticket will be a New Yorker—or thereabouts.

Peace! Peace! cries Mr. Cleveland, and the whole democratic party shouts for harmony, while Bryan, safely ensconced in the chaparral, takes pot-shots at every eastern democrat who raises his head above the breast works. But perhaps this discord is harmony not understood.

The Virginia Legislature has voted to allow women criminally assaulted to give their testimony in private. As this disposes of one of the pretended excuses for lynching, let us hope that Virginia criminals will hereafter be punished according to law.

Is Saul among the prophets? The Czar of Russia has actually abolished the censorship on all despatches leaving Russia. It is a bold move at the beginning of a war. It is hoped that the candor will defend Russia from slanders for it certainly will defend her from liars.

A precedent for the President; On Nov 15, 1789, President Washington declined an invitation to attend the funeral of Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of a senator, because it might be difficult to discriminate in cases which might hereafter happen.

John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader of the House at Washington, is trying to devise a muzzle for his garrulous partisans. If he can find one that is strong and tight he will have proved his right to the second joint to his name.

In the democratic stable there are dark horses enough to drive tandem. The three most conspicuous are Gen. Miles, Judge George Gray, of Delaware, and Charlie Towne of Duluth and Tammany, — a soldier a judge an orator.

The Japanese seem to be able to take considerable military exercise although their diet is confined to rice, greens and fish. Perhaps it will be as well for civilized nations not to teach the Japs how to eat beefsteak.

Bryan—William J.—we guess, is a prophet prophesies; Notwithstanding years ago he predicted so and so, Silver still is in retreat, and we've struck the "Dollar Wheat."

It is considered improbable in Washington that any new states will be made this year. Various other fish are in the frying pan demanding attention.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has the right of way to the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on the Panama Canal, But Senator Spooner may be assigned to it.

A car load of flowers was sent from Washington to Cleveland, O., for the Hanna funeral. It took three great vans to remove them from the train to the church.

The \$3,000,000 worth of new Philippine four per cent bonds seem likely to be taken with avidity. They are issued in accordance with the policy "The Philippines for the Filipinos."

THE BATH IN LAW.

Question Now Before a California Court for Decision.

What constitutes a bath? This is a peculiar question with which a California court is now wrestling. An anxious world impatiently awaits the decision.

A California householder is being sued for the price of a heater that was guaranteed to heat sufficient water for a bath, and the defendant has proved that it supplied only 35 gallons of hot water, which he alleged to be insufficient for a bath.

The plaintiff insisted that 35 gallons is ample, declaring that "a man could get wet first on one side and then on the other," and that "it is not necessary that he should take a plunge in a swimming pool."

On this question the issue is joined. The court has the matter under advisement.

The decision will, of course, be of great importance, no matter on which side it is rendered. The legal quantity of water necessary to a legal bath ought to be clearly defined, for the protection of the public against people who evidently regard a pint or so sufficient.

Bible students will recall the fact that among the ancient Hebrews the "bath" was a regular liquid measure, and scholars have agreed on eight and one-half gallons as its modern equivalent. It would seem, therefore, that if eight and one-half gallons was the regulation amount for bodily ablutions in the days of Solomon, then 35 gallons ought to be ample at the present time.

This important fact is cited, not from any desire to unduly influence the court, but merely to substantiate the point that the bath ought to be legally defined now as it was in the time of Solomon.

And when the requirements have been fixed, even Chicago professors ought to be made to conform to them. —Worcester Gazette.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh, we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.



We will send you the penny, i. e., a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

The Original Buccaneers.

Originally buccaneers were peaceful English, French and Dutch settlers in the Spanish West Indies, and they received their name on account of their custom of drying their meats, in the Indian fashion, on a buccan or hurdle. The Spaniards resented strongly the intrusion of these foreigners, and made many attempts to oust them, but the buccaneers were a hardy set of men and crack shots with the muskets, so they successfully resisted all the Spaniards' attacks and obstinately remained in the islands. What it was that caused the buccaneers to abandon their comparatively peaceful mode of living and take to piracy is hard to say. Possibly the constant harrying to which they were subjected by the Spaniards prompted them to retaliate, but, whatever the reason, their depredations soon rendered the passage of the Caribbean sea an undertaking of extreme danger to merchantmen and the word buccaneer has come down as a synonym for robbery, murder and all the vices.

The Best of Gargles.

For public speakers to whom hoarseness is a calamity, a gargle made with one part lemon juice, one part water, will be found very useful. As a strengthener of the throat at all times such a gargle is extremely good.

YOUR

To make the month of March one of the best months in the year, in my line, I will sell everything in stock at wholesale prices to make room for my new stock for the summer trade. It will only last during the month of March. Take this opportunity while you need things in my line. I have the largest, up-to-date line of goods ever shown in this town, and everything is warranted. I have anything and everything you wish in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Optical Goods

Come and get a PIANO or ORGAN cheap. I have them now and will sell at the very lowest prices. Bring your

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repairing

to me if you want good work done.

Yours For Trade,

WM. KEULMAN

FREE

TESTED

Now a Shaftless Sulky.

Lexington Man Invents One That Looks to Have Merit.

A shaftless sulky for light harness horses is a new invention which promises to revolutionize racing. A Lexington man, George W. St. Clair, is responsible for it, and is making an effort to have his invention patented. The idea of a sulky without shafts is novel. The sulky is attached to the horse by means of an axle arched over the latter's back, on which is placed a sulky seat, or saddle, from which the rider guides and controls the horse.

The feasibility of this invention will be seen at a glance, and what will chiefly recommend it to trainers and drivers is the absolute security of the rider and the fact that all danger of kicking or plunging is eliminated.

Without Prejudice.

Mr. Nesbit, who had painted a picture of the noble red man in war paint and feathers, wanted an unbiased opinion of his work. His wife said that the picture was the best thing of the kind that she had ever seen. His dearest friend, too, was decidedly enthusiastic. Both declared, in short, that anyone would know at a glance that it was intended for an Indian.

"To tell the truth," said Nesbit, looking somewhat doubtfully at the picture, "I haven't a great deal of confidence in either of you. You always praise everything I do. Now I'm going down to the street to see if I can't find some person who can be depended upon to give me an absolutely unprejudiced opinion of this picture—a child, for instance. Children always tell the truth."

Five minutes later Nesbit returned with three small boys whom he had found playing marbles in the street.

"Now, boys," he said, "take a good look at this picture. I'll give each of you ten cents if you'll tell me just exactly what you see."

"A rooster!" shouted the three boys, simultaneously.

Napoleon's Death Room.

The room in which Napoleon died, says the St. Helena Guardian, is now used as a Roman Catholic chapel for soldiers, and the vestments worn by the priests in the celebration of Mass, as well as the altar plate, were the gift of Napoleon III. The principal thoroughfare of Jamestown, the capital of St. Helena, has long borne the name of Napoleon street.

There Must Have Been.

A writer says that the ancient Romans had no word for "yes." But when Claudius somebody asked Apollus somebody else if he would like to meander down the Appian Way to a certain establishment for the sale of liquid comforts, there probably was some available expression in the language equivalent to "Don't care if I do."

Prohibits Arsenic.

Sweden prohibits the importation of articles containing arsenic. The law particularly affects the importation of wall paper, carpets, dry goods and textiles. While it is admitted that aniline dyes, ochre colors and manganese oxide may contain traces of arsenic, yet there is no cause for fearing injurious effects therefrom.

German Wines.

According to the Montreux Vinicole, Germany holds the eighth place in the list of wine-producing nations. It is claimed, however, by wine connoisseurs that German wines, as far as flavor and bouquet are concerned, are surpassed only by those of France.

EYES

A Good Complexion...



needs no paint, but doubtless one or more rooms of your house needs it badly. As the best is the cheapest, get

HEATH & MILLIGAN'S PAINTS
AT SWAN'S.

Full line of Wall Paper now on hand

C. G. Nelson
Headquarters for

STOVES

...AND...

RANGES

All kinds of Shelf Hardware.

LAKE VILLA :: ILLINOIS

USE **A-B** Stove Polish
WORLD'S BEST
LIQUID AND DRY
Ayling Bros., 14 Haddon Av., Chicago

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Brokers
118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.,
Between Washington and Madison.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY
at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores.
Dec 19 01

Dr. F. H. Swartz,
DENTIST
Office in Isbester house on Lake street
ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

The Brooke Barlow Investment Co

has Money To Loan

on good improved farms at 5 per cent interest. Inquire
129 **BANK OF ANTIOCH.**

America's

BEST!

Editorially Fearless
Consistently Republican

News from all of the world—well written, original stories—Answers to queries—Articles on Health, the Home, New Books and on Work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly INTER OCEAN

Is a member of the Associated Press, the only western newspaper receiving the entire telegraphic news service of the New York Sun and special cable of the New York World—daily reports from over 2,000 special correspondents throughout the country.

YEAR ONE DOLLAR

Subscribe for the
Antioch News and the Weekly Inter Ocean one year, both papers \$1.50.

F. A. BAIRSTOW,

Marble and Granite MONUMENTS
Cemetery Work of Every Description
Correspondence Solicited
126 Genesee St.
Waukegan Illinois

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinary Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.
Cattle Castrated at the old time price of \$1.00 each.

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED



J. F. Ingalls & Son,
Jewelry and Opticians,
12 Genesee St. Waukegan, Ill.

J. C. JAMES, JR.,
UNDERTAKER.
Licensed Embalmer
Licensed by the State Board of Health

Ladies Overshoes, Mens Overshoes, Childrens Overshoes, Felts, Socks and Rubbers
Come and take them away. Price cuts no figure. Must have room for automobiles.

L. B. GRICE, Antioch, Illinois

R. W. Churchill,
Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.
Will Be in Antioch every Tuesday

FREE! Knowing what it was to suffer I will give FREE OF CHARGE, to any afflicted, a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Stomach, Erythema, Piles and Skin Diseases. Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. W. WILLIAMS, 9 West 108th St., New York

ADJOINING TOWNS

TREVOR, WIS.

Mr. Watson was a Kenosha visitor Monday.

Miss Lela Kennedy is quite sick. Dr. Ames is attending her.

Mr. Henry Watson has sold his farm to Mr. Mutz of Camp Lake.

Mr. Winchell visited his daughter, Mrs. H. Patrick on Saturday.

Will Rea, of St. Paul, was transacting business here on Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid society will meet with Mrs. Will Evans on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Chas. Sibley and daughter of Antioch, visited with Mrs. Pitcher on Sunday.

Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Mathews, Bertha Hanneman and Mrs. Hanneman were Wilmet callers Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Barnstable formerly of this place, who were to make their home in Washington have returned.

The many friends of Alec Yawker will be sorry to learn that he is very sick at the home of his mother at Antioch.

Mr. Ed. Proctor and family spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Murry Horton, at Pikeville, who expects to move to Withee Wis. in the near future.

Ring's Dyspepsia Tablets give immediate relief and permanently cure dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach and bowel troubles. Sold at Swan's drug store.

INGLESIDE, ILL.

Tom Larkin has the measles.

J. S. Gerred was in Chicago Wednesday.

Mrs. Hendricks was a Lake Villa caller Sunday.

Chas. Hamlin and wife were callers here Sunday.

Mrs. C. E. O'Boyle was a Chicago visitor Thursday.

Milton Cirkle was a visitor at Lippen-cott hotel Sunday.

J. H. Kelly was a guest at Howard's Mineola Sunday.

Verne Gerred has been sick with tonsillitis the past week.

Mrs. Effie Dalzel spent Sunday visiting friends at Solon Mills.

Willie Newton visited his grandparents at Libertyville Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cribb called on the latter's parents Friday.

Ray Kelly, of Russell, Ill., visited his brother a few days last week.

Mr. Levi Wait and wife called on their niece, Mrs. Ida Tweed, Thursday.

Seth Catlin entertained a few of his friends at "The Gables" Sunday.

Chas. Willey is home on a vacation. He has been working as operator at Stanton, Iowa.

Lost, strayed or stolen—A black dog with white face. Bring leave same at Ingleside depot and receive reward.

Pinesalve contains all the antiseptic and healing properties of the pine. There is no sore, boil or abrasion of the skin that Pinesalve will not cure. For burns and cuts and as a family salve Pinesalve is the best in the world. Sold at Swan's drug store.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Mr. Lee is on the gain and expects to be out next Sunday.

Wm. McCredie put his new telephone in last Saturday.

Mrs. John Bounner gave a dinner last Friday to a few intimate friends.

There will be a Missionary Tea at the home of Mrs. Bate Wednesday, March 2.

Mr. C. B. Cummings is very sick with pneumonia. We all wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. Parrel, of the Moody Institute, filled the pulpit last Sunday in the absence of Mr. Lee.

C. E. Topic, March 6—How Christ stills the storms of life. Ps. 107:23-31. Roy Hughes, leader.

Mrs. W. B. Stewart will entertain the Ladies' Aid society Thursday, March 3. Visitors welcome.

Mrs. McGuire was called to take care of her mother, Mrs. Esly, who has been quite sick with pneumonia.

The Millburn C. E. expects to send a large delegation to the C. E. Rally at Libertyville Friday, March 4.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trotter celebrated their first wedding anniversary. Only the near relatives of both families were in attendance.

A party of young people surprised Miss Mabel Irying on her birthday Monday, February 22. The young lady was completely surprised. They passed the time in playing games and guessing charades, after which all partook of a fine repast and departed to their homes.

HICKORY, ILL.

Ben and Luell Ames have returned from a two weeks visit at Russell.

A good audience attended the services conducted by the Presiding Elder Sunday evening.

The snow is going fast but we would rather it would remain a little longer and then go for good.

A jolly load attended the club meeting at Bristol Friday night. All enjoyed the sleigh ride very much.

On last Friday evening occurred the death of Mrs. Frank Halt, of Pleasant Prairie. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss.

The health and fragrance and strength of the great pine forests are condensed in Pineules—a new discovery put up in a new way. A cure for Bright's disease, calculus, rheumatism, lumbago and every form of urinary disturbance. Sold at Swan's drug store.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Fred Shottliff spent Sunday in the village.

Miss Mame Bacon is ill with the lagrippe.

E. R. Wilson spent one day of last week in our village.

Mrs. Gaines was a Salem visitor Saturday and Sunday.

Frank Burroughs was a Wilmet-visitor one day last week.

Mrs. Huntton, of Salem, spent Saturday with relatives and friends here.

At present writing Will Fitchow is very ill at his home north of the village with appendicitis.

Mr. Arthur Barter and Miss Annie Evans spent Sunday afternoon with E. Shottliff and wife.

D. L. Burgess and A. A. Burgess went to Chicago on Monday in the interests of the Milk Shippers Association.

A sleigh load of happy boys and girls went to Paris Corners on Saturday night where they attended the Literary Society.

Mrs. Alice Smith left Bristol on Monday morning for an extended visit in Texas.

Her husband, who is interested in Texas land accompanied her.

Don't forget the mask social at the hall on Friday night. Ladies are requested to bring a basket containing lunch for two.

After a grand promenade, the baskets will be auctioned. An admittance fee of ten cents will be charged. Come and share the good time.

The Best Pills Sold For Young or Old Dade's Little Liver Pills. Sold at Swan's drug store.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. W. B. Parker is suffering from erysipilis.

Mr. J. Morrill has been to his bed the past week.

Mr. Robinson returned home from Florida on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart, of Milburn, attended services here Sunday.

Mr. Gardner moved his family on to B. J. Lott's farm Tuesday.

Fill Flary and bride have moved in the rooms over Mr. Pester's shop.

Geo. McNamara was the guest of Mr. Godfrey and family on Sunday.

Mrs. E. B. Sherman spent the last of the week with friends at Wheeling.

Miss Mand Turner has been entertaining a lady friend from Downer's Grove.

Mr. Martial Atwell spent part of the week in Chicago, his son's wife being dangerously ill there.

Mr. Peck moved his family into M. Husten's house Monday and Mrs. Derthorn moved into her new home.

The temperance lecture and stereopticon views given here on Tuesday and Wednesday evening were very good.

The grammar room of the High school will give a basket social and program at Woodman hall Friday evening, March 4. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The annual meeting of the church Aid society will be held at the parlors of the church on Wednesday afternoon, March 9. Supper served. All welcome.

The revival meetings at the Congregational church closed Sunday evening with a crowded house, and every evening during the two weeks they were well attended, the singing and speaking both being very good. There were many conversions. May the good work continue! March 13th communion services will be held.

Submarine Reflector. The hydroscope, invented by Pino, of Genoa, is a long tube, with optical instruments in one end, which, when submerged, will reflect any submarine object upon canvas aboard ship.

Arsenic Eaters. The practice of eating arsenic is very prevalent among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Austria, Hungary and France. They declare that this poison enables them to ascend with ease heights which they could only otherwise climb with great distress to the chest.

LAKE VILLA.

A. O. Gullidge spent Saturday and Sunday at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer are under the physicians care.

Miss Mildred Hannington spent a couple of days last week in Chicago.

G. E. Strang of Grayslake was in Lake Villa on business Tuesday.

The new installment of books have arrived and are ready for distribution.

Mrs. R. H. Sherwood is still very ill, but we are glad to say she is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hamlin and Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Cribb were Waukegan visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lyons, of Waukegan attended the Hamlin-Cribb wedding last week.

Fred Harn and wife moved on Monday to a farm at English Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have moved into the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Harn.

A basket social will be given by the Lake Villa school at the Woodman hall on Saturday evening, March 5. Proceeds for school library. A program will be rendered.

On Thursday and Friday evenings of this week there will be exhibitions of stereopticon views at the church here given by a Mr. Bonham, a noted temperance speaker. All are cordially invited to attend.

CRIBB-HAMLIN.

Miss Mabel Hamlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hamlin, was married Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, to John K. Cribb, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cribb.

At 6:00 o'clock, the happy couple, attended by Mr. Frank Hamlin and Miss Gertrude Miller took their place in the parlor and in the presence of the assembled friends plighted their vows and were made man and wife under the beautiful ritual services of the M. E. church, Rev. James Lee performing the ceremony.

The bride was prettily attired in cream-white laces and carried roses. The bridesmaid wore white organdie and carried pink carnations. After hearty congratulations had been extended to the happy pair a bountiful supper was served and a pleasant evening spent.

The young couple start housekeeping at the Cribb home north of town. Having lived all their lives in this vicinity, they are well known, and in starting in their new life they have the best wishes of a host of friends for a long and happy life. Following is a list of the presents received: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cribb, set silver knives and forks; Miss Deborah Cribb, solid bowl; Mrs. M. H. Cribb, cash; Mr. and Mrs. H. Kellogg, china fruit plates; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Johnson, silver sugar shell and handsome center piece; Mrs. L. M. Cribb, silver butter knife; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cribb, pair linen towels; Mr. John Kerr, cash; Miss Mary Kerr, set silver spoons; Miss Agnes Kerr, silver sugar shell, butter knife and cream ladle; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Letchford, carving set; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Miller, water set; Carl Miller, chocolate set; Miss Helen Kellogg, silver spoon; Mr. and Mrs. James Kerr, chamber set; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Nelson, carving set; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Westlake, rocker; Mrs. Peter Van Patten and family, linen table cloth and dozen napkins; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Miller and family, rocker; Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Daniels, set sad irons; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Hamlin, rocker; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Thayer, silver spoon and sofa pillow; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lingquist and Mrs. Hannah White, comforter; Miss Martha Richards, sofa pillow; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lyons, beautiful etching; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hamlin, clock; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hamlin, check; Frank Hamlin, check; Mr. and Mrs. John Nadr, pair lace curtains; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Rowling, 100-piece dinner set; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnstable, silver sugar bowl, upon tray and cream pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Litwiler, food chopper; Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Litwiler, linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. August Ivedenfeld, linen table cloth; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wilton, parlor lamp; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Langbein, bed spread; Lyle and Milton Litwiler, pair linen towels; Harry Litwiler, fancy plate; Robt. Litwiler, pair linen towels; Harry Cable, pair linen towels; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hendricks, table set and pair linen towels; Miss Nettie Thayer, embroidered center piece.

French Women and English. The French nation has undoubtedly put women on a higher scale than has the British. Wife-beating is unknown among our Gallic friends, excitable though they are; and, as every one knows at home, that pastime is commonly indulged in by our lower classes at the expense of a 2s. 6d. fine.—National Review.

Snakes' Eyes Ever Open. One of the most curious facts in regard to snakes is that their eyes are never closed. Sleeping or waking, alive or dead, they are always wide open. This is because they have no eyelids. The eye is protected only by a strong scale, which is cast off every time the reptile changes its skin.

Arsenic Eaters. The practice of eating arsenic is very prevalent among the peasantry of the mountainous districts of Austria, Hungary and France. They declare that this poison enables them to ascend with ease heights which they could only otherwise climb with great distress to the chest.

Small Oil Paintings. St. Petersburg has a novel art exhibition. It consists of the smallest of canvases and is known as the Exposition Mignonne. The largest of the pictures shown is not much larger than a postal card, while the smallest is about as big as a postage stamp.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

"Hear" or "See" an Opera. Charles Henry Meltzer, who is one of Herr Corried's able assistants in the business end of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is a walking encyclopedia of information concerning matters operatic, and always is glad to answer almost any question relating to music. The other day a young actress said to him:

"Mr. Meltzer, which expression is correct—I saw an opera or I heard an opera?"

The playwright and critic passed his hand thoughtfully over his luxuriant locks, adjusted his glasses carefully and then replied:

"To be safe say 'I attended the performance.'"

Send Geese to Germany. The whole import of live geese to Germany amounted to 6,220,065 in 1900, 6,481,247 in 1901, and 7,254,145 (valued at \$5,513,492) in 1902, a steady increase which is typical of most food imports which supply the great middle classes of the German people.

California Leads in Barley. California leads all the states in the production of barley, and supplies one-fourth of all that is grown in the United States.

EXTRA MARCH BARGAINS

10 lb. kits Bay City White Fish.....700
No. 1 White Fish in bulk, only, per lb.....100
Extra Spanish Mackerel, a fish, only.....100
Extra Blotters, 2 for.....50
Williams Bros.' Best Flour, per sack, only.....\$1.35
As this is below car load rates flour prices are liable to advance any day.

If you can use cotton goods of any description the early purchases will be the cheapest.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, ANTIOCH, ILL.

Cocaine Trade.

The United States is buying 30,000 ounces of cocaine a year, at about \$3 an-ounce. Of this only a very small proportion is used legitimately. Some states have forbidden its promiscuous sale, but the laws have not been enforced. It robs its victim of his mental faculties and destroys his moral responsibility in brief time and in greater degree than any other drug.

You cannot cure piles by external application. Manzan is put up in a collapsible tube, with nozzle, and is applied where most needed. Manzan stops the pain, soothes, cools and cures. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Button Sewing Machine.

The sewing of buttons on shoes and on garments is no longer done by hand in modern factories. There is a machine that sews 5,700 buttons on garments in nine hours—or more than eight expert sewers could possibly do in the same time. This machine requires no expert operator. A boy or girl runs it.

Crookedest Railway.

The crookedest railway in the world is one from Boswell to Friedens, Pa., the airline distance being five miles. The road doubles itself four times, and at one point, after making a loop of about five miles, the road comes back to within 300 feet of itself on a grade fifty feet lower.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood. All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood. If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work. Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood; due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle by mail. Home of Swamp-Root, free also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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California Leads in Barley. California leads all the states in the production of barley, and supplies one-fourth of all that is grown in the United States.

CHEAP RATES TO OKLAHOMA

On March 1st, March 15th and April 5th there will be a rate of

\$25.00

For the round trip from Chicago to Oklahoma and return, over the Frisco System

This will give every one in this vicinity an opportunity of seeing the celebrated rich farm lands around Olustee, Oklahoma. The soil is from 5 to 10 feet deep. Wheat yielded from 20 to 35 bushels per acre in 1903, and all other farm products in proportion. The finest climate in the United States. For further information call on

GEO. WEBB, Antioch, Ill.

I Will Meet any Rates Published by any other Company.

Good Morning.
Good morning, my little boy blue,
The flush of the dawn's in the sky,
The grass of the meadow is wet with the dew,
And the robin is singing on high.

The sun of ambition not yet
Has come with its pillies rays,
To bring you the panting, the pain and the sweat
Or the noontide of passion ablaze.

No sign of the cloud-rack appears,
No hint of the wild afternoon,
Its lightning of loss and its tempest of tears
And the darkness that falleth too soon.

Then follows the bow of that peace,
Which paints the departing of light,
When pleasures and labors and sorrows must cease
In the infinite calm of the night.

Good morning, then, little boy blue,
The flush of the dawn's in the sky,
The grass of the meadow is wet with the dew,
And the robin is singing on high.

—Frederick A. Wright in the Critic.

Try for Health

222 South Peoria St., CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7, 1902.

Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value.

WINE OF CARDUI

Don't you want freedom from pain? Take Wine of Cardui and make one supreme effort to be well. You do not need to be a weak, helpless sufferer. You can have a woman's health and do a woman's work in life. Why not secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today?

WINE OF CARDUI

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F. HENRY YORKE, M.D. Physician and Surgeon

Special Attention to Women, Children and Nasal Catarrh.

OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. 2:00 to 8:00 p. m. Phone 201.

C. H. BARBER, Oph. D. Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

Remember Dr. Barber makes a specialty of the Eye.

Olcott House, Main St., Antioch.

Farmers & Renters

If you would like land at bargain prices, in a good climate, will treat you right.

Refer you to Henry Ingalls, Antioch, Illinois.

G. S. INGALLS, DONIPHAN, MISSOURI.

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels.

Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY Pineau Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A. Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

J. C. James, Jr., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public

Collections, Legal Work and Fire Insurance

Special Agent

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

Exports From Portland. Portland, Ore., during the twelve months ended December last exported 5,614,719 bushels of wheat, as compared with 4,425,112 bushels from San Francisco and 4,597,750 bushels from Puget sound.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

The will of James A. Woolson of Cambridge gives Boston University, a Methodist institution, \$25,000, most of which will not be available for some time, owing to the interests in the estate. The present endowment of the university is about \$2,000,000.

A man and two women, who declare they are heirs of the late Daniel Post, a notable Philadelphian of a century ago, have asked Lawyer John J. Murphy to bring suit in their behalf for the possession of the Eighth Ward of Philadelphia—a district which is now worth about \$70,000,000.

Fire that started in the Park Hotel, Livin' ton, Mont., destroyed the post-office block, in which were the hotel and a number of business houses and professional offices, and for a time threatened the business section. The loss is about \$100,000. All the records, mail and the money in the postoffice were saved.

Mrs. John A. Fowle of Boston has taken steps to organize a national society of the grandchildren of Civil War veterans, whose aim shall be to perpetuate the Grand Army of the Republic and its charity work. Mrs. Fowle is well known in patriotic order circles and during the war she worked as a nurse in Union camps and hospitals.

Twelve lives were lost in a fire that destroyed the home of Thomas Guay at St. Pelicien, Que. When the fire was first noticed by neighbors, who live at some distance, the house had been burned to the ground. In it were the eight small children of Thomas Guay, Mrs. Philip Gagnon and her three small children. All were burned to death.

Mrs. Ada Crutchfield, wife of David Crutchfield, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., now senior member of the Broad street banking firm of Crutchfield & Co., was instantly killed by falling from a window of her home in the eighth story of the apartment building at 71st street and Central Park, west, New York. The fall is believed to have been accidental.

An explosion of magnesium and alcohol used in taking a flashlight photograph at the clubhouse of the Strollers in New York during the progress of an entertainment was followed by fire and a panic among the 500 members and guests, during which the club's private theater on the second floor, one of the most complete of its kind in the country, was completely wrecked.

Sylvester Crouch, a 14-year-old inmate of the State industrial school in Lancaster, Ohio, died after having been punished for an infraction of the rules. While the boy was being spanked he collapsed. The officials of the industrial home and physicians tried to resuscitate him, but without success. After a post-mortem the physicians declared that death resulted from heart disease. Crouch was sent to Lancaster from Findlay.

James Colgate, laborer and millionaire of Hurley, Wis., has been taken to the insane hospital at Newberry. Until recently Colgate, who is 20 years old, was a mine taster. Then his grandfather, James Colgate, Sr., died in New Haven, Conn., and left him \$1,000,000. Sudden riches turned the boy's brain and he may never recover sufficiently to enjoy his good fortune. James Colgate, Sr., and the late Charles L. Colby were the original owners of the Colby mine.

August W. Machen, formerly general superintendent of the free delivery service; Dr. George E. Lorenz of Toledo, Ohio, once postmaster of that city, and Billie B. Gray of Washington, convicted of conspiracy against the government in connection with the supply of Groff facturers to the Postoffice Department, were sentenced by Judge Pritchard in Washington, D. C., to two years' imprisonment in the Moundsville (W. Va.) penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$10,000 each. The defendants immediately gave notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals and were released on \$20,000 bonds each.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Marin Wanser, colored, reputed to be 107 years old, died in Youngstown, Ohio. Until a few months ago she was in good health.

Henry T. Thurber, who was secretary to Grover Cleveland when the latter was President, was operated upon for appendicitis at St. Mary's hospital, Detroit.

As the result of a fall down stairs Mrs. Purcell Wakeley, 114 years old, is dead at her home in Sharon, Minn. She was the oldest woman in the State.

The congressional elections in Cuba, the first ever conducted entirely under Cuban auspices, were quiet and well conducted, not a single instance of disorder being reported.

In an endeavor to cover up the attempted robbery of the Camden bank, a branch of the Baltimore Trust Company at Camden, Del., robbers started a fire which did about \$20,000 damage.

A mob of 200 took an evangelist named Blidwell to a point a mile out of Dillon, Mont., and covered him with a coat of tar and feathers. He was accused of causing trouble in many families.

Illness and excessive cigarette smoking led James Baker, a San Francisco bookkeeper, to commit suicide with poison. Baker was only 21 years old and had been private secretary to Gen. Ludlow in Cuba.

Fire in the big plant of the National Brass and Iron works in Reading, Pa., resulted in the partial destruction of the property, causing a loss of \$100,000, covered by insurance. Several hundred hands were employed in the works.

The Shupard Bank of Opelika, Ala., was closed by State Bank Examiner Rutledge. The examiner will not give out a statement at this time. The bank is capitalized at \$50,000, and usually carries about \$150,000 deposits. It has been regarded as a strong institution.

The ice in the Kaw river went out and took three bridges with it at Kansas City. Four other bridges are in danger. The first bridge to go was the foot bridge to Argentine. Several persons were on the structure when it began to crack and tremble. They ran for their lives and it is said all escaped.

MAN BEHIND PLOW.

REAL VICTOR IN THE WAR IS THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Era of High Prices Still Further Increased by Russo-Japanese Strife—Millions of Dollars Will Go Into Pockets of Agriculturists.

Over \$2,000,000,000 will be poured into the pockets of the people of the United States because of the war between Russia and Japan. Of the \$2,000,000,000 over half will go into the pockets of the farmer. The man behind the plow in the middle West now stands as dictator to Russia and to Japan. The wheat he raised, the corn he plowed, the cattle he owns are needed in the far East and when the victor comes to figure up the war indemnity he will find that to the American farmer has gone the bulk of expense.

Those between the farmer and the market in the far East will profit. The war between Russia and Japan will aid railways, will pour fortunes into the pockets of some speculators and drag it out of the pockets of others, but the farmer whose crops are full of corn and whose bins are full of wheat and oats—the farmer who since 1807 has been hoarding up his grain and waiting for "dollar wheat" to become a reality, is the real profiteer by the war.

For once the price has soared with the granaries of the farmer full. He sees new dresses for the wife, new horses for the boys, pianos and education for the girls and some store tobacco instead of hillside navy for himself.

Widespread Prosperity.

When the farmer prospers the country prospers, for the farmer spends his money. Every year of a great gun knocking down some fortress in Manchuria shatters at the same time the mortgage on some farm. If the war lasts two years American farmers will be moving toward the capitalistic class.

The first effect of the war, of course, is felt in grain and provisions. The farmers realized such excellent profits on last year's crops that a large proportion of them were not forced by need of ready money to sell all they produced. They are now coming into the market with cash wheat and cash corn—realizing directly on their grains the benefit of war time prices. There is no corner and the speculators are paying directly to the farmer.

Wheat at \$1.10 now means that wheat is worth \$1.10 in the economy of the nations, not that someone has stored up vast quantities and is trying to unload at fictitious values. True the speculators have aided in lifting the prices, but only because they saw the pending shortage and tried to get in first. It is fair to assume that one-third at least of the profit will go to the farmer.

These high prices will enable the farmers to hold future crops. The market experts declare prices will go higher and higher. Russia, America's great rival in the wheat market, will need all her wheat at home.

War experts declare the war will last over at least one harvest. That will mean fortunes for the farmer. If the war lasts two years the farmers will be wealthy. They will realize over a dollar in cash for every bushel of wheat marketed, they will get from 50 to 60 cents for corn and the prices of hogs and cattle will be practically unprecedented.

CIVILIZATION AND IRRIGATION.

The Former Was Cradled and Developed in Arid Lands.

Civilization was first begun in irrigated countries. The story of Joseph in Egypt—in fact, the whole Bible—is a history of the wonders of irrigation. Without irrigation there would have been no Greece, or Rome; no China, Egypt or India, with their literature, science and art, to redeem men from barbarism.

With this brief explanation one may remark that the United States has 600,000,000 acres of arid land exactly like that of the ancient world. It irrigated its fertility would be threefold greater than the Mississippi valley. Even in States of heavy rainfall, as in Wisconsin, irrigation increases the crops. The average yield of wheat in the State of Ohio is said to be less than ten bushels per acre.

The average yield of wheat in Colorado, once called the Great American Desert, is 35 bushels per acre, and the quality equal, often superior, to the best Minnesota product.

In the deserts of New Mexico and Arizona, where centipedes and tarantulas swarm, engineers are finding subterranean rivers and lakes, and get water anywhere within a few feet of the surface.

With irrigation installed, a single grape cutting a foot long will cover a house and be loaded with fruit in three years. In three years palms grow 20 feet high. Without irrigation nothing will grow. Its cost is so small that men are getting rich in the deserts there raising pineapples, dates, olives, oranges and the rare and delicate fruits of Italy, France and Spain.

Irrigation is no new problem yet to be solved. Before the New England and Virginia settlements were dreamed of, the irrigation of the Aztecs and Indians had been extended among the mountains and foothills of the Rio Grande. Within thirty years after the landing of Columbus, the monks had journeyed from Mexico along the Rockies as far north as Santa Fe, and founded missions and ranches, with irrigation. More than 7,000,000 acres are under irrigation in the great West between Missouri and the Pacific coast, and when all of arid America shall have come under irrigation the effect will be incalculable.

In America it was the success of California irrigation practiced at the Spanish missions that inspired Brigham Young to lead the Mormons to Salt Lake valley in Utah. That vast basin, hemmed in with mountains, and salt waters breaking against lonely, desolate shores, was then white with alkali—in places half a foot deep. Col. Bridger called the Mormons "crazy mad," and offered Brigham Young \$300 for the first ear of corn raised in Salt Lake valley. For two years the Mormons lived on wild game and grasshopper pies, then came crops, and later fruit.

PRESENT AND AVERAGE PRICES.

The following table, based on present prices, shows what the farmers who sell to-day are realizing on their wheat, oats and corn above what they customarily receive at this time of year:

	Average Present Price	Present Price
Wheat	\$0.84 \$1.10
Corn42 .63
Oats37 .47

Feeder of Nations, that is Uncle Sam's title. The United States produced over one-fifth of the world's wheat, practically all its corn, one-third of its oats and over one-tenth of its barley. The table shows the figures:

	Crop of world.	Crop of U. S.
Wheat	670,000,000
Corn	22,628,418,312
Oats	3,241,041,000
Barley	1,177,730,514
Rye	1,078,714,000

Study this table and mark the value of farm products of the United States. From this one may gather a faint idea of what the increase in prices means to the farmer. An increase of only 1 per cent on the value of the whole would mean an increase of \$100,365,638.

	Number.	Value.
Domestic animals	215,822,238	\$2,085,245
Live stock	.....	1,578,018,590
Fowls	.....	85,704,000
Corn, bu.	250,081,073	106,804,912
Wheat, bu.	2,523,048,312	2,771,730,514
Oats, bu.	670,000,000	248,210,800
Barley, bu.	1,177,730,515	108,972,533
Miscellaneous products, including milk, vegetables, cotton, wool, tobacco, buckwheat, cane, etc.	178,703,580	60,446,074
	.....	10,000,000,000

SCOPE OF THE CZAR'S AMBITION

Strengthening of Grip on Manchuria and Domination of Lower Yalu.

Russian occupation of Korean territory has up to date been regarded as a screen behind which she proposes to secure her hold upon Manchuria. Nothing short of war would cause her to retreat from her position in Manchuria, but while Korea territory is of little value to the Russian protectorate she may be expected to make a determined effort to dominate the lower waters of the Yalu river.

In fact, curious as it may seem, the estuary of the Yalu river is the very locale of the dispute between the two powers, since, if Russia were ever permitted to dominate the Yalu river, she would gain at once that special position upon the frontiers of Korea which it is the desire of Japan to frustrate.

Although the Russian occupation of Yung-an-Po may be circumvented, the development of An-tung, upon the opposite shore of the river, cannot be prevented. It seems, therefore, as inevitable that some commanding position upon the Yalu river must ultimately fall to her lot.

The position of Russia at Niu-Chwang has been indicated by past events. Her occupation of Manchuria is an old story, and she is now engaged in the rapid development of the port endeavoring it with unusual advantages and the commercial possibilities of the place are great.

Striking away from An-tung is the "Pekin" great road, which runs to Liao-yang. Above An-tung the river divides and shoals itself, the water being so shallow that none but native craft can ply. Wai-ju is situated about ten miles to the eastward, and at a point west of Moku-ki-shan, four miles below An-tung, there is the terminus of the branch of the Manchurian railway, which is to strike the river.

With this undertaking the position of Russia will take on a new phase, and the isolation of Port Arthur, at present a grave defect in the strategic qualities of her military situation in Southern Manchuria, will have been dispelled.

DIE AS SHIP BURNS

Fourteen Men and Women, Fearing Cremation, Perish in Mad Sea.

Threatened with death by fire on shipboard, off the Pacific coast, many passengers and members of the crew of the steamer Queen risked their lives in a desperate struggle to escape the flames of a tempestuous sea and fourteen of them were drowned. Those who preferred to face the peril of what seemed for hours unquenchable flames fought fire and storm and survived to rescue others, bring in the half-burned ship and tell the story of the disaster.

With the greater part of the upper deck burned away and the stern almost burned out, the Queen arrived at Seattle and landed the 200 survivors of one of the most harrowing voyages ever experienced along the north Pacific coast.

The ship caught fire the afternoon before last, when a terrific fire broke out in the fore part of the vessel. It seemed within a short time that the entire vessel would be destroyed, and then the captain allowed all who desired to do so to take to the small boats, two of which were instantly swamped, the occupants being drowned.

The lifeboats that were floated safely and two rafts that were thrown over to pick up any who might be thrown into the water remained in the vicinity of the burning vessel and within view of it while the fire was being fought by the crew and those among the male passengers that remained on board.

The passengers and those of the crew who remained on board continued their fight against the flames, with increasing success, until the fire was brought under control. When it was thought the danger from fire was past Captain Cousins recalled the lifeboats and the occupants were taken aboard.

A gray rope attached to the gearing of a brick building at Norfolk, Va., used to hoist one of the big guns of the monitor Nevada above the vessel, broke and sent the gun crashing to the deck of the monitor. In its descent it damaged the ship's bridge considerably and knocked a laborer unconscious.

The father of Miss Cecile Sullivan, who left the Visitation Convent, Georgetown, D. C., overtook and forgave his daughter and John T. Varnell of Washington, with whom she had eloped, and gave them a house at Washington.

The Supreme Court of Missouri upheld the constitutionality of the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature three years ago.

A shipment of 10,000 quail and prairie chickens in egg cases was confiscated at Okene, O. T., by a deputy game warden.

FOES MEET IN KOREA.

HOSTILE ARMIES IN TWO SHARP ENGAGEMENTS.

Russians Driven Back from Ping-Yang Rant Japs at Another Point—Forces of Pursuing Cossacks Capture the Horses of the Enemy.

Russian troops have clashed twice with the enemy on the soil of Korea. At Ping-Yang a body of Russian cavalry approached the north gate of the Japanese camp and fired at a distance of 1,000 meters. The Japanese infantry promptly responded and a sharp fusillade followed, as a result of which the Russians were forced to retire.

In the second encounter the Russians were victorious. A dispatch from Leno-Tong, a town on the Manchurian railway some distance south of Mookden, says that Chinese of the Yalu river report that an advance guard of Russian cavalry which has penetrated Korea for a distance of about 200 yards had an encounter with a detachment of Japanese and that the Japanese were compelled to retreat, leaving their horses, which were seized by the Cossacks. Gen. Linevitch dispatched cavalry and a body of infantry in pursuit and with an order to occupy northern Korea. On the Ham-Gyeng frontier, northeast of Wiju, a detachment of Korean soldiers was attacked and dispersed by Russian troops.

Russian officers believe they have now accurate information of the Japanese plan of campaign in Manchuria and Korea. The Japs have large bodies of troops near Gensan, on the eastern coast, and at Chemulpo, on the western coast of Korea. These troops are engaged in establishing a line of fortifications along the banks of the Tai-Tong river and are making preparations for the reception of the army landed a few days ago at Chemulpo, the intention of the Japanese being, in the Russian view, to run a series of fortifications right across Korea from Gensan to Chinnampo.

These measures the Russians believe to have been concerted in order to defend the middle and southern parts of Korea from the Russians should the Japanese be unsuccessful on the Yalu and in Manchuria.

ATTACK PORT ARTHUR ANEW.

Japs Do Great Damage to Port's Defending Squadron.

The Japanese fleet Monday practically completed the annihilation of Russia's Port Arthur squadron. A fierce bombardment, begun at 10 o'clock in the morning, resulted in the sinking of the cruiser Askold and a torpedoer, the torpedoing of the Novik and the silencing of the Retvizan. The Japanese withdrew in perfect order. The attack was in compliance with the Mikado's orders that Port Arthur must be taken at all costs.

When the bombardment began the Russian cruisers Novik, Bayan and Askold, accompanied by four torpedo boats, steamed out of the harbor to meet the attack. After a fierce battle they were compelled to retire.

The Askold was in a sinking condition, the Novik greatly damaged, and one torpedo boat sunk. The Russian battleship Retvizan, which has been on the rocks since the first engagement of the war, was a special target for the Japanese fire, and was struck several times.

When the Japanese saw that they had done all the damage possible they withdrew in good order. As far as is known, their fleet suffered no damage. After the bombardment a large force of Russian artillery was sent to Pigeon bay, it being feared that the Japanese would attempt to land troops there.

Port Arthur, as reported very short of provisions, the soldiers eating the land batteries seemed demoralized by the repeated attacks of the Japanese squadron.

FLAMES RUIN A CAPITOL.

State Building at Madison, Wis., Burned, Causing Loss of \$800,000.

The Wisconsin State capital at Madison was destroyed by fire Saturday with a loss estimated at \$800,000. The State carries only partial insurance, being in the process of changing from insurance companies to a system of State insurance. The fire involves the building of a new capitol, a special session of the Legislature, and the probable removal of the agitation in favor of the removal of the capital from Madison to Milwaukee.

The flames, which were caused by a lighted gas jet on the second floor, early in the day, had ruined the east and west wings, containing the Senate and Assembly chambers, and the departments of the tax commission, the adjutant general, railroad commissioner, State school superintendent, superintendent of public property, board of agriculture, State normal school, commissioner of fisheries, fish and game warden, State board of pharmacy, State land office, dairy and food commission, State treasurer and commissioner of labor, and were about to attack the departments of the Governor, Secretary of State, State board of control and the insurance commissioner.

The local fire department soon had ten streams of water playing on the flames with little effect and the Milwaukee department was called to render assistance.

At 8 o'clock the flames were bursting from the windows of the north and south wings, the east and west wings having by this time been destroyed.

The departments to be burned were those of the Secretary of State and Governor, on the south, the Attorney General and insurance commissioners on the main floor and the Supreme Court law library and State library commission on the second floor. Practically all the valuable State records were saved, as most of them were in masonry and steel vaults. The State treasury had only about \$8,000 in cash on hand.

Ex-Gov. Schofield maintained insurance on the building throughout his term totaling \$800,000, but the last Legislature instituted an insurance fund and directed the State's officers to allow the insurance policies to lapse. In June last, there lapsed \$510,000 and in December the sum of \$90,000. There is in the insurance fund at the present time about \$3,000 to meet the loss of \$800,000.

All Around the Globe.

The residence of E. J. Biljas at Buffalo, with its costly furniture and bric-a-brac, was burned. Loss \$75,000, insured.

CONGRESS

Most of Wednesday was spent in the Senate discussing an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, striking out the House provision giving the Secretary of Agriculture authority to inspect imported food products when misbranded or suspected of impurity. Finally the Senate agreed to substituting the act of 1900 bearing upon the same point, but amended to make the provision applicable to impure food only, leaving out all regulations relating to misbranded and falsely labeled articles. Final action on the bill was postponed until Thursday. The great lakes training station went out of the naval appropriation bill after a wordy battle in the House. Mr. Burton of Ohio moved to strike out the provision for the single battleship authorized, and his motion was left pending at adjournment. Mr. Cooper continued his fight against the great lakes training station, and was opposed by Mr. Foss and Mr. Crumpacker. Mr. Stafford of Wisconsin spoke in favor of Milwaukee as the site. Various amendments were disposed of as not in order, and finally Mr. Cooper insisted upon his point of order that the naval station be ruled out of the bill. Mr. Burton then injected his motion to strike out the provision for one battleship.

When the Senate convened Thursday the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up again, and after a number of minor amendments were made it was passed. An amendment offered by Mr. Heyburn authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit interstate shipments of misbranded and mislabeled fruit trees provoked a long discussion. In that Messrs. Heyburn, Clark of Wyoming, Tillman, Lodge, Hale, Teller, Proctor and Bailey talked at length on economy of government. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill also was passed. Mr. Meyer of Louisiana opened the debate on the naval appropriation bill in the House, leading a campaign by the minority to reduce the number of ships authorized. He wanted the bill recommitted with instructions to eliminate two cruisers, but his amendment was defeated, as well as that offered by Mr. Burton of Ohio to do away with the one battleship authorized. Mr. Bishop of Michigan was the only Republican to support Mr. Burton's amendment.

The Senate Friday considered at some length the bill requiring the use of American ships in carrying government supplies, but took no action, as a quorum was not present. The bill was criticized by Democratic Senators as being in the nature of a subsidy, but Mr. Hale, in charge of the measure, defended it against this attack, and championed it as being in the interest of American shipping. The House passed the naval appropriation bill after having it under consideration for a week. There was a party contest on a number of propositions while the body sat in committee of the whole considering the bill. The minority members made a special effort to secure an amendment to fix the price of armor plate at the figure bid by the Midvale Steel Company. Several amendments were ruled out on points of order and the matter of armor plate was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

In the Senate Saturday a motion by Mr. Carmack to recommit the bill requiring the use of American vessels in transporting government supplies was defeated. An amendment by Mr. Hale to provide that the government be relieved from enforcing the operation of the proposed law in cases where the charges by American vessels exceed those of foreign ships to the extent of 10 per cent was tabled. Efforts to fix the figures at 15 and then at 20 per cent also were defeated, as was an amendment extending to 1000 the time for the law to take effect. An amendment excluding from the benefits of the bill American vessels employing Chinese other than those entitled to reside in the United States was offered by Mr. Patterson and was defeated. Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, consented to strike out the section authorizing the President to suspend the act and also consented to amend it so that in case of excessive charges the matter may be settled by existing laws. An amendment by Mr. Hoar, striking out the section giving the secretaries of war and navy the right to enforce the act, was adopted. Unanimous agreement was reached to vote on the measure the next Tuesday. By agreement the House considered pension bills, of which 200 were passed.

The architectural changes made in the White House were the subject of much adverse criticism in the Senate Monday, it being held generally that they are far short of the improvements which should have been secured with the \$500,000 appropriated for the purpose. The discussion arose in connection with the consideration of the bill providing for the erection of a building for the joint use of the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor, which was not concluded. The House discussed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and the debate drifted into political matters. Mr. Scott (Kan.) declared in reply to a statement of Mr. Gilbert (Ky.) concerning Booker T. Washington's dinner at the White House that President Cleveland had set the precedent by having C. H. J. Taylor, former recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, at dinner in the White House. A discussion of the question of reciprocity by Mr. Dabzell (Pr.) and Mr. Williams, the minority leader, occupied the greater part of the day. Mr. Cantor, elected to succeed the late Mr. Burke of the Third Pennsylvania District, was sworn in.

In the National Capital. The naval bill was criticized in House by Fitzgerald, who declared United States is trying to outdo Germany.

Grover Cleveland's magazine appeal for Democratic unity is regarded as definite consent to become presidential candidate; issues he names are all old.

The United States Supreme Court has handed down decisions in many important cases. Among other things, it denied a new trial to Al Adams, the convicted policy king, and settled the question of liability of railways on passage.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. Dun's weekly review of Chicago trade says:

With wheat commanding in the advance this gratifying measure of added prosperity means much to the agricultural classes and provides a healthful stimulus to general business and the promise of larger dealings developing in this market.

Other favorable features are not lacking. The movement of merchandise increased during the week, buying became more active in the jobbing lines and the expected improvement in demand for iron was confirmed in freer commitments. Retail trade has shown more breadth, necessities having experienced a well sustained consumption, and the advance spring styles exhibited were well patronized. Travel was less impeded by adverse weather, and visiting buyers appeared in increased numbers, resulting in augmented dealings throughout the jobbing lines.

The uncertain position of raw cotton and scarcity of finished goods caused some hesitation in the buying for cotton yarns, but the better qualities of dress goods and silk materials were in favor.

Iron and steel emerged from their recent quietude, the new demands reaching large tonnage in rails, wire products and pig iron. Prices were slightly shaded for immediate deliveries to smelters, but finished materials were quoted firm and for steel bars and nails tending higher. Requirements for railroad and structural purposes have shown notable expansion, and implement and machinery makers are now larger consumers. Lumber dealers were more active, mostly of country orders, but the city trade in hard woods showed less lullness.

Shipments of grain, including 1,022,477 bushels of corn, aggregated 2,223,060 bushels, an increase of fully 7 per cent over a year ago. Receipts at primary markets have become heavier, farmers finding prices advantageous. The speculative markets were strongly influenced by various bullish conditions in addition to the war news, and quotations advanced easily, the closings compared with a week ago showing gains in the May options, for wheat 7 cents, corn 2 1/4 cents and oats 2 1/2 cents.

Failures in the Chicago district number 28, against 25 the previous week and 20 a year ago.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade last week says:

Inclement weather alone prevents a definite revival of business. Outdoor work is retarded and traffic impeded to an extent that cannot be accurately measured, but is obviously sufficient to neutralize the favorable effect of many encouraging factors, while winter wheat is threatened, although not yet definitely injured, and early farm preparations must be postponed.

Several leading branches of manufacture are increasing active capacity, and thousands of interior buyers are placing liberal orders at the principal cities. The usual temporary advantages of war are felt in the markets for staple commodities, notably food stuffs, but, while this helps the domestic producer, it harms a much larger number of consumers by raising prices to home consumption. There is little friction between employers and wage earners, except regarding the bluminous scale. Despite interruption by storms, railway earnings thus far reported for February were only 4 per cent smaller than a year ago, when there was also much severe weather. Foreign trade returns for the last week at this port show an increase of \$1,162,012 in value of exports, as compared with last year, but imports were slightly smaller. Financial conditions are satisfactory. Money remaining easy and foreign exchange undisturbed by complications abroad.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.20; hogs, shipping grades, \$1.00 to \$5.80; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.25 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.03 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 42c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$5.50 to \$12.50; prime, \$8.00 to \$10.00; butter, choice cream, 22c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, 82c to 92c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.09; corn, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.02 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 2, 60c to 67c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.80; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 47c to 48c; oats, No. 3 white, 47c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Millwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.02 to \$1.04; corn, No. 3, 40c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 81c to 82c; barley, No. 2, 60c to 64c; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.09; corn, No.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

JAPS ARE REPULSED.

Mikado's Fleet Attempts to Bottle Up Russians at Port Arthur.

The Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur and were repulsed. The attack was made about two hours before dawn. All sorts of conflicting reports in regard to the engagement have been received, but the most circumstantial account makes it appear that the Japanese attempted to repeat the tactics of the famous exploit at Santiago, when he sank the Merrimack in the narrow mouth of the harbor, hoping to bottle up the Spanish fleet.

According to report, the Japanese loaded four steamers with stone and explosives and, supporting them with the torpedo boats and cruisers of the fleet, put on all steam and headed for the mouth of the harbor. The watch on the disabled battleship Rietzian, lying nearest to the entrance of the harbor, was the first to discover the approach of the enemy. Though unable to put to sea, the battery of the ship was in action, and in a moment her huge guns were playing furiously upon the approaching steamers, two of which seemed to be heading directly for her. It was but a moment before the land batteries and the guns of every vessel in the Russian fleet were in action. The Japanese warships of Admiral Togo's fleet, following close in the wake of the stone-laden steamers, were not slow in replying, and the darkness of the night was lighted with the flashes of the guns from the opposing fleets.

The daring Japanese sailors on board the steamers that were to be sacrificed in the attempt to block the harbor kept boldly on. Probably in the darkness the Russians mistook the foremost vessels for the cruisers of the Japanese fleet and centered their fire upon them. Shot after shot pierced the wooden sides of the vessels and they were rapidly filling with water before the crews attempted to escape. Two of the vessels were sunk near the entrance to the harbor and a third went aground near the lighthouse on the little peninsula known as the tiger's tail. The fate of the fourth is unknown.

In order that Americans may realize what has been going on in the roadstead and outer harbor of Port Arthur since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war they have only to recall the actions of the American fleets during the war with Spain in 1898. When hostilities began at that time Dewey immediately struck at the Spanish ships in Manila bay and destroyed them. In Cuban waters the problem of the destruction or "bottling up" of Admiral Cervera's cruisers in Santiago harbor was of overwhelming importance. Admiral Sampson tried to bottle them up and Hobson's exploit with the Merrimack thrilled the world. Finally the Spanish ships made a dash for liberty and were smashed by the Americans. Then land operations alone were left, the transports carrying troops being free from danger of attack.

In like manner the Japanese are work-



THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

ing feverishly to destroy or bottle up the Russian warships under the guns of Port Arthur. Their need to do this is far greater than was the need of the Americans to destroy the Spanish ships. Should the czar's Black Sea fleet force its way through the Dardanelles and join the czar's Baltic fleet the combined power of the two might suffice to take them to the relief of the warships at Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

COST OF BOMBARDMENT.

One Hour's Engagement at Port Arthur Costed Japan \$350,000.

An estimate of the cost to Japan of an hour's engagement at Port Arthur, made by a New York naval expert, is as follows:

Size of shell.	No. of Cost per shot.	Total.
12-inch	102	\$510,000
8-inch	800	127,500
6-inch	4,200	151,200
5-inch	11,040	85,200
Whithead torpedo	12	2,500,000

Total \$3,473,900.

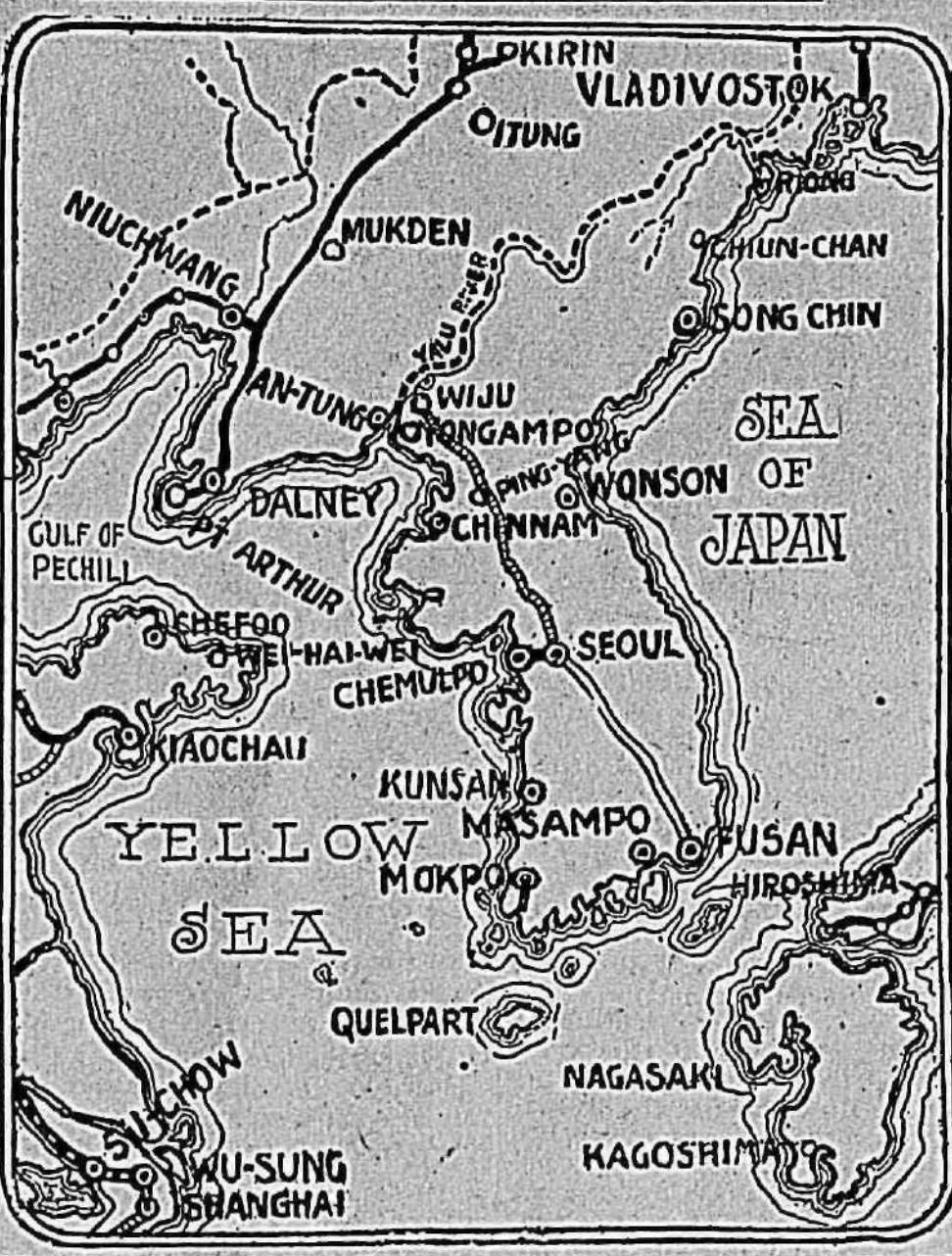
Warships usually take up position at distances of from 1,100 to 1,000 yards from the shore in making their attack. They regulate their fire with great difficulty in any kind of sea. The straits of Pe Chi Li are not famed for their calmness, so, while the fire from the Japanese fleet might be powerful, it would be scattered and could not be effective.

It is estimated that the cost of ammunition is always several times as much as the damage done to fortifications.

AMERICA NOW IN EVIDENCE.

London Paper Comments on Attitude of United States.

The London Morning Post devotes a long editorial article to a historical record of the rapid growth of American activity in far eastern affairs, comparing the present attitude of the United States with their passive interest in the China-Japanese war. The paper remarks on the notable pro-Japanese feeling in the United States after such a long traditional friendship with Russia, and contends that American friendship for the czar's empire was always artificial. Admiral Dewey's guns, the paper continues, literally shattered the supposition that Russia was the appointed friend and Great Britain the appointed enemy of the United States.



LL of last week there was little news and less that was reliable coming from the seat of war in the Far East. Some of the reports dealing with alleged operations on land seemed to be the creations of imaginative writers, while others were so conflicting that it was difficult to know what part to accept and what part to reject.

With considerable circumstantiality it was reported that Russian advance guards south of the Yalu River were driven back, with the loss of 2,500 lives. There have been some big battles fought in which the loss of life was much less than this, and the association of advance guards, which usually do not number over 100 men each with such a slaughter carried its own refutation.

While, of course, there may be minor clashes between Russians and Japanese in Korea at any time, it has seemed probable that weeks might elapse before there would be any serious land fighting. Russia, undoubtedly, is not ready for aggressiveness, and it will be her policy to delay matters as long as possible so as to have her re-inforcements on the ground before the serious work of land campaigning is begun. One report had it that orders had been issued to army and navy officers to remain on the defensive until June, when naval re-inforcements are expected to arrive in the East from Europe.

Apparently, the Japanese have been contenting themselves with effecting as thorough an organization in Korea as possible. They have been extending the railroad from Fusan northward toward the Yalu River, so as to be able to hurry their men and supplies to the front when the serious campaigning should begin. The Japanese minister to England, Viscount Hayashi, says that Japan will take her time in opening the campaign. "The shallow inlets," he says, "are now frozen, retarding the disembarkation of our forces." Meantime Russia is grappling with the difficulty of moving re-inforcements across the intervening space of nearly 9,000 miles which lie between Port Arthur and Vladivostok and St. Petersburg. One report, Russia is its source, however, says that the Manchurian and Siberian roads are conveying troops without difficulty to the various points of concentration, and Prince Khilkoff, the Minister of Railroad Communication, states that the Siberian Railroad is able to move 30,000 troops a day toward their destination, but that the transit from western points to the Far East will require six weeks. These are widely different from still another report which says that the movement of troops is much slower than was expected, the anticipated average of 7,000 a day having fallen to 8,000.

Under Russia's new plans for the land campaign General Kuropatkin, who resigned as Minister of War, assumes command of the entire military forces in the East. He has the reputation of being one of the ablest officers in Europe, and in Russia he is almost worshipped by the soldiers. He has had wide military experience in some of Russia's campaigns in Asia and in the war against Turkey in 1877. Several members of Russia's royal family, including Grand Duke Michael, brother of the czar, and Grand Duke Alexis, set out for the seat of war.

A singular phase which one would hardly associate with Russia is the wonderful wave of patriotic enthusiasm which is sweeping over the country. Even the wild tribes of the Caucasus, Finns and Poles are offering their services to the common fatherland, while in St. Petersburg forty-five Jewish physicians have offered to go to the front to care for the wounded. Rubles by the hundreds of thousands are being donated for Red Cross relief work.

During the week the rumor was again renewed that Russia was negotiating for the passage of her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles. This fleet consists of several powerful battleships and a strong torpedo flotilla and should it be enabled to reach the East it might greatly alter the balance of naval power there.

Late reports of the land movement by the Japanese show that troops landed at Posselt Bay, near Vladivostok, and advanced to Hungchun. The Russian government at Vladivostok fled to temporary quarters at Khabarovka, on the Amur River, 600 miles north. The invaders marched on Kirin, to the west. Seventy miles of Trans-Siberian railway between Vladivostok and Harbin have been destroyed by the Japanese. These moves were believed to be preparatory to an attack on Vladivostok. Dalny was evacuated but the Russians boasted that they had mined the city so the Japanese would not dare occupy it. The Korean government ordered its soldiers to join the Japanese army in the field.

Practically nothing is known of Japan's plans on land or sea. An unconfirmed report, which is probably false, states that the Japanese captured four Russian torpedo boats at Port Arthur by using the Russian signals. It is believed that the objective point of the Japanese troops which have been landed at Chemulpo is Ping-Yang, a place of great strategic value, south of the mouth of the Yalu River. As it seems to be authentically stated that a Cossack force has taken possession of Anju, to the north of Ping-Yang, it has seemed as though the first serious land fighting would likely take place in that vicinity.



CHEMULPO, KOREA, WHERE BIG JAP FORCE HAS LANDED.

TAKES CONTROL OF KOREA.

Japan Institutes a Viceroyalty in the Hermit Kingdom.

Japan has instituted a viceroyalty in Korea. Mr. Tokugawa has been appointed resident viceroy in Seoul and Mr. Kato vice resident. The latter for several weeks has stayed at the Imperial palace in Seoul to prevent the Emperor from fleeing on board a French warship. The Japanese have removed the Gingsburg Coal Company's vessels from Chemulpo and also the Korean warships. The Japanese cruisers Suma and Idzuma arrived at Shanghai. One thousand Russian troops have arrived at Tongwu and 500 at Hainan.

The Korean government has decided to order the army to join the Japanese forces in the field. The army at present consists of about 20,000 men, trained in European manner. In 1890 the army was taken in charge by a Russian colonel, with three non-commissioned officers, but two years later he retired, after doing much to improve the efficiency of the troops.

One of the features of the army is the bodyguard of the Emperor. It consists of 2,000 picked men, all drilled to perfection and under a perfect discipline. From time to time drafts from this bodyguard are made for the standing army, thus helping greatly the drilling of the latter.

The port of Wiju has been opened to foreign trade, but it has not yet been decided what limitations to place on commerce and other incidental matters. The opening of the port necessitated a harbor, and Yongsampo was chosen.

The Japanese minister at Seoul has requested the Korean government to hand the French minister his passports.

CHINA MAY FIGHT.

Dispatches Indicate that She Will Make War on Russia.

Dispatches from the seat of war indicate that China is getting ready to make war on Russia. The most significant news contained in the telegrams is to the effect that five thousand Chinese cavalry watched by Japanese officers left Pien-tsin for Chang-Kwan on the Manchurian border and within easy striking distance of the Russian troops. Two thousand former Chinese soldiers are harassing the Russians at Liao Yang. The Chinese are guarding the Chinese railroad and have thousands of troops disposed of at good strategic points. At Shanghai the Japanese have threatened to force obedience to China's order to the Russian war vessel Mandjur to leave the harbor, by entering and driving her out. Viceroy Alexieff has threatened the Chinese with severe punishment if they fail to recognize his regulations.

At Peking the Dowager Empress held a reception which the Russian ambassador, M. Lessar, failed to attend. This is regarded as most significant. China has ordered two cruisers to Shanghai to eject the Russian gunboat Mandjur from the harbor. The Russian colony at Seoul has taken refuge in the legation at Chemulpo and in the offices of the Russian East China Company, which is guarded by sailors.

BIG ARMY LANDS IN KOREA.

Forty Thousand Japs Said to Have Disembarked at Chemulpo.

Cabling from Che-Foo, a correspondent of the London Morning Post says 40,000 more Japanese troops have landed at Chemulpo and that he has received confirmation of the report that some Japanese have landed at Pigeon Bay, others at Talien-wan, and that an engagement occurred the night of Feb. 12.

According to the London Standard's correspondent at Seoul the Japanese combined Port Arthur at intervals between Feb. 8 and 14, causing, however, only slight damage.

The report is confirmed that seventy miles of railroad track and some important bridges have been destroyed between Harbin and Vladivostok. This will be a great advantage to the Japanese, as Vladivostok is known to be badly supplied and it, therefore, could not long resist a Japanese attack. There is still, however, no news of actual operations of any kind.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

While China means to be neutral, its inhabitants keep on taking boxing lessons.

Coast defenses are being overhauled in Lisbon, Fayal and Lagos, which could serve as naval stations.

Five thousand men have been working day and night strengthening the defenses of the Port Arthur garrison.

Russians are reported at Yungju, only twenty-five miles distant from Ping-Yang, where the Japanese are mobilizing.

Cablegrams from Amsterdam assert that everything is ready for the mobilization of the Dutch army. All leave is refused to officers.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati left Shanghai for Chemulpo as the relief of the Zafiro, which is on her way back to Philippine waters.

Japan sends envoys to London and New York to negotiate for loans to insure the strength of her war chest in case the struggle is prolonged.

Maj. Gen. Blagoeschensky, quartermaster general of the Kiev military district, has been appointed to the important post of inspector general of the Russian army in Manchuria.

Russian merchants, in anger at the Vicksburg incident at Chemulpo, cancel large orders for American goods. Consul General Watts asks State Department for official explanation of affair.

France turns to England in consternation when Russian note is received declining longer to acknowledge the neutrality of Korea, the government fearing entanglements as the ally of the czar.

The Japanese fleet was repulsed in a second engagement at Port Arthur, following the attempt to close the harbor by sinking stone-laden ships, according to a dispatch to the czar from Gen. Pung.

EASTERN WAR NEWS.

Weekly Papers Give Comprehensive and Reliable Story of Conflict.

In many respects the news from the Eastern war is not wholly reliable. That which comes from Japanese government source is highly colored and sometimes without foundation in fact. St. Petersburg advices are unsatisfactory because lacking not only details but many essential facts, it being the policy of the Russian government not to make public news that is prejudicial to its interests. Special correspondents of the great daily papers appear to have instructions to make war news to support the policies of their papers, unless prevented from doing so by facts that are overwhelmingly against the policies adopted. Insufficient time has been given the press associations for completing their systems of gathering and verifying reports.

In both Korea and Manchuria telegraphic communication is wholly inadequate to meet the demands being made upon it. The cables to the south have been cut by the Japanese and those to the north may be rendered useless at any time. A still greater obstacle is government control which not only results in government messages being given preference at all times, but in a censorship of all news dispatches offered for transmission. The majority of war cablegrams are being dated from points that are remote from the area of conflict, and many of them are founded on "rumors" emanating from points which are almost inaccessible by any means of communication. Many reports are duplicated yet so widely different in details that they are easily construed as relating to distinct events, thus multiplying Japanese victories and Russian defeats. This results in confusing the readers of daily papers, and in relegating to the weekly paper the opportunity and responsibility of presenting reliable war news.

Another difficulty to be surmounted is the language of all original reports, both the Japanese and Russian languages containing idioms which have no counterparts in either English, French or German, so that there is the further liability of misstatement and misrepresentation. Correctness of reports, therefore, requires a knowledge of the facts or a harmonizing of statements relating to them, either of which requires time commanded only by the weekly paper. In this respect if in no other, the advantages of the weekly paper over the daily in the presentation of reliable news, is apparent to every person who undertakes to gain a comprehensive idea of events, their sequence and their importance in determining the issue between Japan and Russia.

MACHEN AND OTHERS GUILTY.

Postal Conspiracy Trial Ends in Victory for Government.

August W. Machen, former chief of the rural free delivery division of the Postoffice Department; George B. Lorenz, former postmaster of Toledo, Ohio; Diller B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government through contracts for supplying the postal service with the Groff letter box fasteners.

The conviction of Machen is regarded by postoffice and other government officials as a victory of surpassing importance in connection with future postoffice prosecutions. Machen, they have held all along, was the dominating figure of the coterie of officials in the department who used their positions for private gain. He was the ablest man among them and the chief offender in the scandal.

The sweeping verdict was totally unexpected and caused a sensation in Washington. Major Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the government, in his closing address to the jury, expressed his personal conviction that Samuel A. Groff, inventor of the letter-box fastener and for twenty years a policeman in the District of Columbia, was innocent of all connection with the conspiracy and urged his acquittal. The jury, however, came to another conclusion and convicted the former policeman. The jury was out less than eight hours.

The announcement of the foreman of the jury that the verdict was "guilty as to all four defendants" took them completely by surprise. Machen, who heretofore had practiced self-restraint, to his higher degree than any of his co-defendants, half jumped from his chair. Perspiration started from his face in streams and he seemed about to collapse. He recovered his nerve in a moment, however, and all traces of emotion disappeared.

The senior counsel for the defendants promptly made a motion for a new trial and then asked that the defendants be admitted to bail pending its disposition. Judge Pritchard, who presided over the long trial, fixed the bail of each defendant at \$20,000 and four separate bonds were given and approved. Then the convicted men were again released from custody.

The decision of the Hague tribunal in the Venezuela case gave preference to the blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, was received at the State Department with marked signs of disapproval. It was held that such an award favoring the nations that resorted to war at the expense of peaceful creditors was calculated to put a premium on war.



FOREIGN.

The new republic of Panama will ban Chinese immigration.

The native tribes in German Southwest Africa have risen in revolt.

Toulon, France, sent to America last year \$127,000 worth of flower bulbs.

France has, within six months, paid in subsidies for new ships \$38,000,000.

Missionaries of the Methodist Church South, have been directed to leave Korea to escape massacre.

One of the pet projects of Argentina is a railroad from Buenos Ayres to New York.

Russia will not make an exhibit at St. Louis, having decided that it will have enough work on its hands to make a satisfactory exhibit in Manchuria.

Russia has placed an order for 1,000 wagons with a manufacturing concern at Sauk Center, Minn.

A movement has been started in Australia to exclude the Chinese from all British communities.

Five of the persons who conspired with Gen. Morpial against President Nord of Hayti have been executed.

The Russian government will establish permanent commercial museums in Paris.

CANAL TREATY WINS.

SENATE RATIFIES THE PACT WITH PANAMA.

Vote Is Taken After Long Debate and Great Isthmian Channel Is Made Possible—All Amendments Are Rejected in Executive Session.

Late Tuesday afternoon the Senate of the United States ratified the treaty with the Republic of Panama for the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus. The vote was taken before the Senate opened its doors after the executive session.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock—an hour earlier than usual. Teller, of Colorado, and Simmons, of North Carolina, voiced the last protests of the opponents of the convention with Panama. Simmons, however, declared his intention of voting for ratification. In the executive session Senator Morgan spoke at length in denunciation of the treaty, and was answered by Senators Cullom and Lodge. The opponents admitted defeat and desertion of their comrades to the treaty's banner.

When the Senate went into executive session to bring the treaty to a vote the amendments offered by the committee on foreign relations and afterward withdrawn were offered again and voted down. The Bacon amendment, providing for a treaty with Colombia, with a view to satisfying any future demands of that country on account of the secession of Panama, also was rejected.

Just three months and twenty days had elapsed between the declaration of independence of the Republic of Panama and ratification of the treaty with that republic by the Senate. It was Nov. 3, 1903, that the people of the isthmus threw off their allegiance to Colombia. Three days later the government of the United States recognized the independence of Panama. Twelve days later the terms of a treaty between the United States and Panama were signed in Washington by representatives of both governments.

VENEZUELAN DECISION.

Three Warlike Powers Given Preference in Collection.

The Hague arbitration tribunal, which has been considering the claims of the blockading powers for preferential treatment of their claims against Venezuela, has decided unanimously that the three blockading powers—Great Britain, Germany and Italy—have the right to a preference of 30 per cent of the customs duties at La Guayra and Porto Cabello. The litigants to pay their own costs in the procedure and divide equally the costs of the tribunal. The United States is commissioned to carry out the decision of the tribunal within three months.

In giving judgment the tribunal points out that it has been guided by international law and the equity of the case and that the protocols signed at Washington since Feb. 13, 1903, and particularly the protocol of May 7, the obligatory nature of which cannot be doubted, form the legal basis of its sentence; that the tribunal is not competent to question the jurisdiction of the mixed commissions at Caracas or to judge their action or the character of the warlike operations of the blockading powers, or to decide if the three blockading powers exhausted all pacific means to prevent the necessity for employing force.

The tribunal decides that it is in a position only to certify that since 1901 Venezuela refused arbitration, proposed on several occasions by Germany and Great Britain; that after the war no formal treaty of peace was concluded; that the operations of the blockaders were stopped before they had received satisfaction for all their claims, and, further, that the question of preferential treatment was submitted to arbitration. The tribunal declares that it found and recognized in these facts evidence in favor of the great principle of arbitration in all phases of international conflict.

The decision of The Hague tribunal in the Venezuela case gave preference to the blockading powers, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, was received at the State Department with marked signs of disapproval. It was held that such an award favoring the nations that resorted to war at the expense of peaceful creditors was calculated to put a premium on war.



Methodist Episcopal Sunday schools in this country have a membership of 2,854,000.

Evangelist A. C. Jeffries, father of James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, is holding revival meetings.

The Rev. Dr. Oren B. Cheney, for nearly forty years president of Bates College, is dead at Lewiston, Me.

Three graduates from the Toronto Training School have recently opened a deaconess home at Hamilton, Ont.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell recently exclaimed: "God help the man who boasts of a select or intellectual congregation!"

The bishop of Trinidad, Dr. J. T. Hayes, died suddenly in Liverpool, England. He was bishop of Trinidad since 1880.

The rotary girls of Fitchburg, Mass., have assumed the support of a missionary in Shanghai of the World's Y. W. O. A.

A monument to Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism in America, has recently been dedicated at his birthplace, Richmond, N. H.

A few days ago the Pope took a stylographic pen from a Protestant journalist's hand and pronounced a benediction. He returned the pen, saying: "No one has a nobler mission than a journalist in the world to-day. I bless your symbol of office."

Methodism in Stockholm, Sweden, has a suitable place for its activities. A building has been purchased and is now undergoing alterations to adapt it for its new uses. It will contain an audience room, a room for the Workmen's institute, and some apartments for rental purposes.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

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BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General
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Antioch Station 65 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago, 8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 10:35 AM
1:30 PM—No. 4, Daily ex Sunday 3:15 PM
4:00 PM—No. 13, Daily 6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch, 7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily 10:20 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:55 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:55 PM
9:08 PM—No. 2, Daily 10:20 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.
J. H. HANCOCK, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 730 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.
C. M. JAMES, Jr., V. C.
C. M. CONNER, Clerk.

SEQUIT LODGE, No. 821, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
W. F. ZIMMER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

WIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 517 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month at the Woodmen hall.
WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
S. J. EAKER, Recorder.

HOW TO STERILIZE WATER.

Purification Effected by Using a Few Drops of Chloride of Silver.

The constantly increasing demand for pure water and for some method by means of which this can be obtained renders the recent communication made by Prof. Paterno to the Reale Accademia del Lincei especially interesting. Prof. Paterno has suggested a process for the purification of drinking water which constitutes a great step forward in the study of this important problem. From numerous and extensive experiments made by this author it appears that by adding to impure water, even that containing pathogenic microbes, an extremely small quantity of chloride of silver there is accomplished the complete disinfection of the water. For this purpose two milligrams or at most two and one-half milligrams of the chloride are sufficient to absolutely sterilize a liter of water and to eliminate every danger of infection. The process is so simple that one cannot expect any improvement upon it in the future; it may be used by any one and in every condition of life, the sterilization being complete after a few minutes—ten at the most—and no apparatus being necessary beyond a small vial with a solution of chloride of silver.

The water keeps its flavor and all of its properties without modification, only undergoing a slight whitening, which disappears after a few hours of repose. Water purified by means of boiling, ozone and all other processes known up to the present, when exposed to the air soon becomes impure, whereas the process of Prof. Paterno keeps the water pure for many months.—Tribuna, Rome.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

William Shaffer, a brakeman of Dennison, Ohio was confined to his bed for several weeks with inflammatory rheumatism. I used many remedies he says finally I sent to McCaw's drug store for a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, at which time I was unable to use hand or foot, and in one week time was able to go to work as happy as a clam. For sale by all druggists.

His One Shirt.

Francis Wilson tells a story about a leading man of a theatrical company that had become stranded at Saginaw. The leading man installed himself at a hotel and lived a precarious life while waiting for remittances. One morning he rang the bell in his room for half an hour. Nobody answered. Then he went out into the hall, leaned over the railing and called: "Boy! Oh, boy!" "What is it?" snarled a bellboy from the lobby beneath. "Have you seen anything of my laundry?" "Aw, g'wan!" said the boy. "You ain't had but one shirt since you've been here." "That," said the actor, with great dignity, "is the one to which I refer."

Working Overtime.

Night hour laws are ignored by those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach liver and bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25 cents at J. H. Swan's drug store.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, "How to Secure TRADE-MARKS" write Patents and Trade-Marks to

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Ayer's

We know what all good doctors think of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor and find out. He will tell

Cherry Pectoral

you how it quiets the tickling throat, heals the inflamed lungs, and controls the hardest of coughs.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is well known in our family. We think it is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."

For **Hard Coughs**

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Cents laxative.

PLAY TRICKS FOR WEALTH.

How Russian Merchants Win Valuable Concessions from the Czar.

Russia's desire to extend her trade to all parts of the Orient are many and some of them both daring and audacious. Frequently privileges are obtained for her merchants and caravans to pass into or through the coveted country for trade; to open stores and banks; to trade at ports and navigate rivers; to establish post routes with their various stations for exchange of drivers and horses, and to install consuls at various places. Concessions are secured for cutting timber or operating mines on certain tracts of land and rights are produced whereby Russia and her subjects may buy land and build consulates, stores and factories, and also dwellings for those who are connected with the various enterprises. Rights are also obtained or taken to protect the Christian subjects of an unchristian government.

Army reconnoitering expeditions are sent into the country with goods, disguised as merchants, or accompanied by a detachment of Cossacks and claiming to be purely scientific expeditions. Cut of pure generosity concessions which when asked for are represented as unimportant, assume great significance after they are granted and are rigorously enforced and greatly expanded. What may pose as a legitimate and perfectly harmless business arrangement is extended, as later construed by Russia, to cover privileges far beyond anything the victim ever dreamed of. The concessions which Russia extracts from others are rarely accompanied with equivalent or adequate returns, and more often nothing is granted in exchange.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For ulcers, wounds, piles, its the best salve in the world. Cured guaranteed Only 25 cents. Sold by J. H. Swan druggists.

Made a Difference.

Senator Foley and some of his fellow-Tammanyites went out for a drive in the suburbs of Albany. Being uncertain about the direction they should take to arrive at the place they had fixed upon as their destination, they stopped an old farmer whom they met driving along the road to get information.

"Which is the shortest way to ?" asked Senator Foley.

"Alre them your hosses, stranger?"

"Why, what's that got to do with it?"

"Well, there's a short cut to your left which would save you half a mile or more, but if you go that way, the road's so tarnation bad that you're likely to break your hosses' legs, and if they're yer own I thought as how you might be a bit particular."—New York Times.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and further information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Four Hours' Sleep.

The latest institution is the "Four Hours' Sleep Club." Its members bind themselves not to spend more than four hours out of the twenty-four in slumber, and to induce their friends and relations to do the same.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, Price 50c & \$1.00
COUGHS and Colds Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

MUST KEEP FATHER'S PROMISE.

Russian Girl Forced to Marry Man Chosen for Her.

Tatyana Yussipova, an unusually handsome Kirghiz girl of seventeen, presented herself, a few days ago, before the presiding judge at the District court in Astrakhan with the following prayer:

"As an infant of 5 years she had been betrothed by her father to the ten-year-old son of a neighbor, the father acting according to Kirghiz custom. The young man now claims his bride, and although the latter loves another young tribesman she is held by both parent and bridegroom to her infantile betrothal. The weeping girl prayed the judge to extend to her the right of Russian law to choose her own husband."

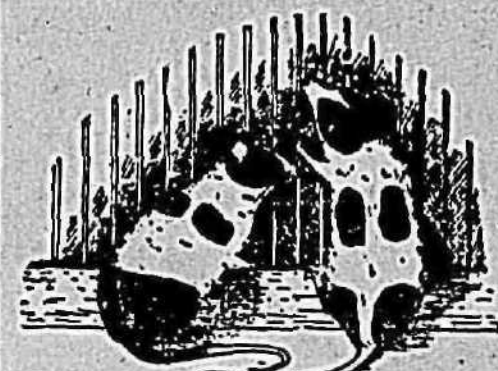
After a careful reference to the code the judge ruled that as the Russian law gave the fullest freedom of religious and moral rites and customs to the non-orthodox subjects of the czar, the father's power was paramount, and the disconsolate girl's appeal was refused.

WOMEN NOW RAISE MICE.

Seem to Have Overcome Their Constitutional Aversion.

Two exhibitions of fancy mice within the last ten days—once at Cheltenham, the other at Walthamstow—have brought to light the fact that mouse breeding is a hobby and even as a means of making money (for rare specimens are literally worth more than their weight in gold) has taken strong hold of a large number of persons, especially of the female sex, in all parts of the country.

There is at present no available information as to how the ladies have conquered the constitutional aversion to the tiny rodents, but the fact re-



A Pair of Valuable "Black and White Even Marked" Mice.

main is that even in the most fashionable circles ladies are the possessors of valuable mouseries and have succeeded in evolving some beautiful specimens of the house tribe.—English Exchange.

Prince Not Fond of Athletics.

The Siamese prince, who in the early 90s was a member of what was then at any rate the most cosmopolitan college in Oxford, found it very difficult to reconcile his autocratic notions with the practice of undergraduates. Being asked by the captain of the boats to go down and do a little "tubbing," he drew himself up to his full five feet and replied: "When I go on the river at Bangkok I have 80 slaves to row me."

Owl Makes Nest in Stove.

Mrs. Sylvius Little of Whitman, Mass. found her range smoked badly, so she took down the stove pipe and cleaned it, thinking the trouble was there. Next she thought to sweep off the oven top and removed the stove covers to find an owl snugly stowed in the space, blocking the smoke exit. She captured him and had him for a pet. He had come down the chimney and crept into the stove when the fire was out.

New Zealand's Old Age Pensions.

New Zealand pays out \$1,000,000 in old age pensions. A person must be 66 years old, a resident for twenty-five years, a clean record—that is, never has been convicted of crime—and his yearly income must not exceed \$250 and his capital not more than \$1,500, nor must he have deprived himself of property in order to qualify himself for a pension. He then receives \$90 per year.

Stone Saved Warship.



The British warship Belleisle struck on the Labrador coast on Sept. 22, 1835, and when she was docked at Portsmouth a month later it was found that the stone her figurehead had plugged a leak and saved her and her crew. The stone has just been recovered from a little-used storehouse at Portsmouth, and has been placed in a prominent position near Admiralty House.

World's Cotton Spindles.

The number of cotton spindles in the principal countries of the world is as follows: Great Britain, 47,000,000; continent of Europe, 34,000,000; United States, north, 15,000,000; United States, south, 7,000,000; East Indies, 5,000,000; Japan, 1,500,000.

NATIVE GARB THE RULE.

Few Japanese Have Adopted the European Costume.

There is a general idea that the progressive Japs have almost abandoned their picturesque native dress in favor of European garb, but nothing could be farther from the truth. It is possible to walk the streets of Tokio for days without meeting a sin-



gle native of either sex in European dress, and in the country western costumes are almost unknown. Even among men European dress is confined chiefly to officials and men who are connected by business or other relations with foreign residents.

KITTEN SAVES MAN'S LIFE.

Tiny Wanderer Means of Rescue of Drunken Man.

When one sees a newspaper headline to the effect that a cat or kitten has saved a human life, the story which usually follows is that the animal with acute olfactory perception smelled smoke and aroused the sleeping master or mistress by springing upon the bed and clawing and mewling.

A Philadelphia kitten, however, did something more original in the way of lifesaving. It was a very tiny Maltese, a homeless wanderer on a bitterly cold night.

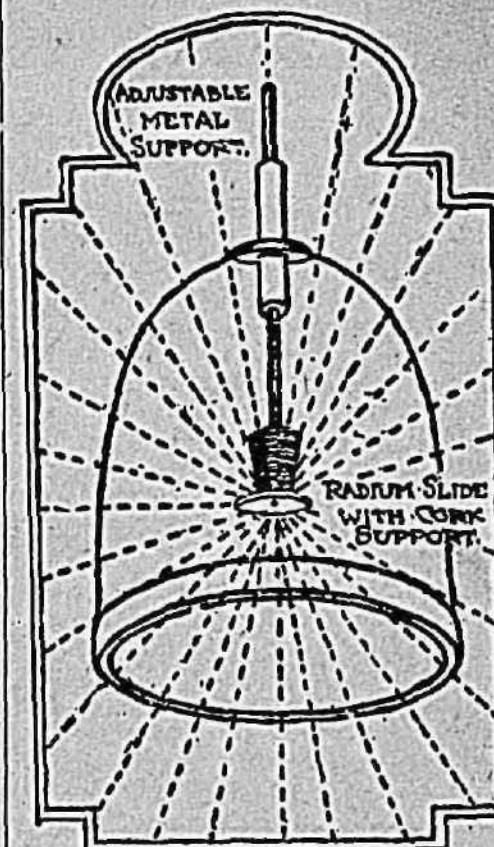
Seeking shelter, puss came upon a man so drunk that he had fallen asleep close to a wall. Puss crept under his coat, and grateful for the warmth she purred and mewed in delight. It chanced that two doctors attached to a hospital passed that pair, their attention being arrested by the kitten's mew.

Thinking it a case of distress, the men started to investigate and quickly found the kitten and her unconscious protector. All their efforts to arouse the man proving unavailing, both were hurried to a hospital, where it was found the man was very badly frostbitten and that he would surely have been frozen to death.—Vogue.

Baby's Miraculous Escape.

At a fire in New Milford, Conn., the other night a baby was mistaken for a bundle of clothes and thrown out the window. The child was discovered about half an hour later, but was not injured in the least.

For Application of Radium.



A cup designed for applying Radium externally, the little radium tube being fixed in the cork near the mouth of the tube.—New York World.

Too Loud in Prayer.

The trustees and other members of the congregation of United Brothers of Mt. Gilgad, Ohio, secured an injunction restraining Isaac Tenant from worshipping aloud. Tenant had long occupied a front pew of the church, and his loud and resounding "Amen" during prayer and sermon was more than the rest of the congregation could stand. The trustees talked with Tenant and asked him to pray to himself, but in any event to omit the "Amen." He replied that he would not. Hence the resort to law.

Productions of United States.

Japan produces 100,000,000 pounds of cotton per year, while we produce 80 per cent of the entire world's crop. We also produce 40 per cent of its steel and other mineral products, 33 per cent of its coal, 30 per cent of its iron and grain and 25 per cent of its wheat.

Has New Breed of Hogs.

B. E. Moore of Vinland, Conn., has ordered from the South Sea Islands three mule-footed hogs, a boar and two sows, which can live where common hogs would starve, and which weigh from 800 to 900 pounds.

HAIRY AINUS OF JAPAN.

Aboriginal Race Low in the Scale of Mankind.

In the northern island of the Japanese group live the Ainus, the hairy aboriginals of Japan. The men are of low stature, thick set, full-bearded, with bushy black hair, muscular in frame and limbs and with large hands and feet. They have no alphabet, no writings of any kind. Their dwellings are made of poles covered over with thick straw mats, with thatched roofs, the windows and doors being holes covered with the same material. The earth beaten down hard forms the floor. The fireplace with its pot-hooks occupies the center; there being no chimney, the interior walls become thickly varnished with creosote, densely packed with flakes of carbon or fatwood, having tight sleeves and reaching to the knees; they also wear straw leggings and straw shoes. Their hair, which is astonishingly thick, is clipped short in front and falls in masses down the back and sides of the shoulders. The beard and mustaches are allowed to grow to their full length, sometimes reaching eighteen inches. The women are of about the same stature and build, and most of them are very ugly-looking. This arises from the fact that they tattoo a wide band of dirty blue around their lips, tapering upward on each side to a point, and they also tattoo geometrical figures on their hands and forearms.

Scientists announce that Bright's disease, diabetes, cystitis and every form of kidney and urinary trouble as well as rheumatism, lumbago and similar affections do not and cannot exist in the great pine forests. The very air is laden with the healing and invigorating breath from the pines. Pineoles brings health to your home and are a never failing cure for all the above troubles. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Extinct Animals.

No extinct land animal of former ages has a bigger body than has the biggest African elephant of to-day, and not one, so far as is known, exceeded or even equaled, in total bulk the existing great whales, which sometimes are all of 100 feet long. As elephants, horses and similar animals are traced backward through the various strata they are found to get smaller and smaller. Some extinct elephants were no bigger than Shetland ponies, while the horses of prehistoric times were about the size of large dogs. In almost every group of hairy warm-blooded animals existing specimens are bigger than those of bygone times, and the notion that there is any tendency in animal life to dwindle in size is entirely without foundation. There are, of course, exceptions, for the extinct sloths, kangaroos, liards and some others exceeded in bulk existing creatures of the same order.

More Riots.

Disturbances of strikers are not nearly as grave as an individual disorder of the system. Over work loss of sleep, nervous tension will be followed by utter collapse unless a reliable remedy is immediately employed. There's nothing so efficient to cure disorders of the liver or kidneys as Electric Bitters. Its a wonderful tonic, and effective nerve and the greatest all around medicine for run down systems. It dispels nervousness, rheumatism and neuralgia and expels malaria germs. Only 50 cents and satisfaction guaranteed by J. H. Swan druggists.

One Was Wavering.

Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, whose fund of good stories seems never to diminish, tells an anecdote about the young hopeful of a United States senator.

It was on the occasion of the visit of the religious census-taker that this seven-year-old distinguished himself. His parents were absent and the child presented himself saying he was perfectly competent to answer any questions. When informed of the census-taker's business, he answered thus:

"Well—my father is a Unitarian; my mother is an Episcopalian. I am an Episcopalian, but Francis,"—indicating a petticoated, five-year-old brother—"Francis is wavering."

Proper Treatment of Pneumonia.

Pneumonia is dangerous a disease for any one to attempt to doctor himself, although he may have the proper remedies at hand. A physician should always be called. It should be borne in mind, however, that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of the grip, and by the proper treatment of these diseases a threatened attack of pneumonia may be warded off. There is no question whatever about this, as during the thirty years and more that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used, we have yet to learn of a single case of a cold or attack of the grip having resulted in pneumonia when this remedy was used. It is also used by physicians in the treatment of pneumonia with the best results. Dr. W. J. Smith of Sanders, Ala., who is also a druggist, says of it: "I have been selling Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and prescribing it in my practice for the past six years. I use it in cases of pneumonia and have always gotten the best results." Sold by all druggists.

His Slippers.

A preacher admonished the men in his congregation not to let their desire for "slipper ease" keep them from church on Sunday morning. A young man went home and inquired for his "slipper ease." His slippers have been known by that name ever since.—Boston Christian Register.

HAVE A GOOD USE FOR BUGS.

California Fruit Growers Set One Insect to Prey Upon Another.

To the subject of insects, harmful and beneficial, more attention is given here than in any other state in the union. Here was first observed the discovery that there were insects that feed upon and destroy the various white, black and purple scale insects that kill the orange, olive and other fruit producing trees. This discovery has resulted in importing and breeding the various lady bugs which have made our citrus crop safe. We have learned the use of another kind of useful insect. The lady bugs swarm upon scale-covered trees and keep up a perpetual picnic, increasing as they go, until the orchard is cleaned entirely. Then Mr. Crawford found that we have a minute insect, a native of the golden west, which, properly encouraged, moves into the black scale, inhabits it as a place of residence and proceeds to eat up its habitation, and then moves with its increased family into others. This little friend of ours does not increase fast enough to entirely overtake the black scale, which outbreeds it, but it does destroy from one to three-quarters of the black scale every year, and the black lady-bird from Australia does the rest.

We got the San Jose scale from China. It arrived before we had our immigration laws against such aliens, and was unfortunately named the San Jose scale, to the injury of the good name of that splendid fruit region in the Santa Clara valley. It is now nearly exterminated here, thanks to another internal parasite and a lady-bird bearing the royal name of rhizobius too-wombae. The San Jose scale was carried east and as the use of beneficial insects is not as well understood there as here it has in some sections become the terror of horticulture.—San Francisco Call.

Tragedy Averted.

"Just in the nick of time our little boy was saved" writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City Ohio, "Pneumonia had played sad havoc with him and a terrible cough set in beside him. Doctors treated him but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He is now sound and well. Every body ought to know its the only sure cure for coughs colds and all lung diseases. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan Druggist. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Main Springs of Progress.

None but the most indolent can restrain a deep sense of admiration for such sturdy and energetic characters as the vigorous old lady mentioned in the following anecdote:

"I recall an amusing incident in Brooklyn," says Dr. Dixon of Boston, who has a class in New Testament Greek in his Sunday school. "An old lady of 70 presented herself one day as a member of the class, and to my inquiry if she intended to 'rub up her Greek,' she replied, 'Rub up nothing. I don't know the alphabet. But you said the other day that Cato learned Greek at 80, and what a man can do at 80, a woman certainly can do at 70.' And she did."

That spirit of determination which never falls to win success shows forth in every word of her brief reply, and one hardly needs the added statement that she accomplished her purpose. Such people are the main springs of progress.

Bee's Honey and Tar is a delightful

remedy for coughs, colds, lagrippe, croup, whooping cough, pneumonia and consumption. Made from the best clover honey and larry distillations. It is mildly laxative, tonic and strengthening. Children like it and it cures. Best cough cure. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Sanctuary for Homeless Cats.

To the Church of San Lorenzo, the oldest in Florence, belongs a unique distinction among Christian places of worship, in that the cloisters attached to it are an asylum for homeless cats. A kitten left in early life without visible means of support may find in the church and orphan asylum, while many an old Thomas, weary of disastrous chances, moving accidents, and hairbreadth escapes, has sought its retirement as a home for the aged, where he might live out the residue of his nine lives in peace and quietude. How the strange custom, now generations old, originated is not known, but it appears to have become fixed, for the cats of San Lorenzo are hardly less well known than the pigeons of St. Mark.

Bee's Honey and Tar will prevent or cure

pneumonia. It will utterly destroy the germs of the disease. It is marvelously efficacious in every form of lung inflammation, tons up the exhausted glands and builds up the muscular tissues. Cures all coughs, croup, whooping cough and exple colds in one night. Try it. Sold at Swan's drug store.

The Jolly Modern Wedding.

Weddings are much jollier things than they used to be. No tears! They are considered quite dowdy. All is fun and light heartedness. How different from the old style of things! The change is typified by that which exists between the heavy, old-fashioned wedding breakfast and the light—very light sometimes—refreshments of today.—London Truth.

German Budget for 1904.

The North German Gazette estimates the expenditures of the German empire for 1904 to be \$615,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over last year. A deficit of \$80,000,000 is estimated for this year.